BSA MODEL

No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion. Prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A. Bicycles

Latest stock received, prices on application. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. E. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 116 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 18, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMER.	TONS.
23rd July ..	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
30th ,, ..	MOREA ..	10,890
6th August ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
13th ,, ..	NOVAPA ..	6,850
20th ,, ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
27th ,, ..	DEVANIA ..	8,092
3rd Sept. ..	DON GOLA ..	8,056
10th ,, ..	KAISDR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	A Steamer ..	
24th ,, ..	NALI ERA* ..	15,825
1st October, ..		
8th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,346
15th ,, ..	MOREA ..	10,890
22nd ,, ..	EGYPT ..	7,941
29th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952

† DELTA Through steamer from China calls Bombay for mails only.

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

DATE.	STEAMER.	REMARKS.
22nd July ..	DUNERA ..	To Colombo, Straits and China.
25th August ..	SOUDAN.* ..	To Colombo Straits and China.
29th July ..	NALDERA	* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th August ..	MALWA	
23rd September	NARKUNDA	
21st October ..	MANTUA	

Through steamer from London.) *

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SPECIAL SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

29th July ..	HUGHLI ..	Tons 5,232

Carries a limited number of first saloon passengers.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
18th July ..	LIGHTNING	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
22nd ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi direct.
23rd ,, ..	KARAGOLA	Basra direct
27th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks.
Canadian Leader	5500	in August	Moutreal.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bushu Maru	R Hayashi	14th July	24th July
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	23rd July	5th August
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	4th August	16th August

K. SHIMA, Manager.

Ballard Road Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
TatsunoMaru	M. Furuhashi.	6995	1st July	19th ,, Kenkon
Maru No. 8.	N. Akai.	4668	9th ,,	20th ,, Calcutta
Maru.	G. Matsushita	5339	23rd ,,	5th Aug
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima.	5872	29th ,,	2nd ,,
TotomiMaru.	T. Fukaura.	3352	31st ,,	12th ,,
WakasaMaru	B. Tsuda.	6074	15th Aug.	29th ,,

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to

T. TAGAMI, Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA' LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906. INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY. BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

M. A. SPRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£2,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£0,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£,996,824

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamds. Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch, Bombay Branch..

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS Opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N Mody, No. 58-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS, Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.

14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. E.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bharu (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 1 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON, Manager.

Hastings Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.

2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.

75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000

Total 4,65,47,000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,53,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ... 2,71,31,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.

Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta. Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.

No. 5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3. Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Sind
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Jubbulpore
Allahabad	Karachi
Alleppy	Lahore
Amraoti	Lucknow
Bangalore	Madras (Mount Road)
Bellary	Madura
Benares	Mangalore
Bezwada	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Moulmein
Bimlipatam	Mandalay
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayanganga
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Palacole (sub out station to Cocanada)
Calicut	Vuetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or omitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON, Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 58,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco.
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai.
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sourabaya.
Hamburg.	New York.	Sydney.
Mankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. OSUKA, Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 201.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixe Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

[illegible], Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE LD. CO.,

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

118, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt. Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Bhoja & Co.). Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate. Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

SIVANLAL DASSUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance ompanies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

RAE & CO. Managing Agents,

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS. Chief Agents,

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and U.I., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	18,33,254	15	1
Reserve	Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullunda	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK 5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, 9/7, Clive St., Calcutta

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*, Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan

G. N. B. VAZ, *Branch Secretary*, LIPTON'S BUILDING, 33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

Mr. Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,

GO TO—

The Bombay Commercial Museum.

It is the place

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.

Open Daily from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.

ADMISSION FREE.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING

Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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Are the recognised Standard Inks of India

Brightness ! Permanency

Non-corrosiveness !

Guaranteed.

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

84, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS not as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on Application.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,

opp Police Chowkie Null Bazar.

BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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SUNDAY EDITION.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

ONE experienced CLERK for Cash Iron Foundry. Experienced men need apply to Box No. 6033, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R810

WANTED—FAST TYPIST, must be neat and accurate worker. Only experienced hands need apply stating qualifications and pay required. Box No. 6038, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10071

WANTED—SHORTHAND-TYPISTS. Apply stating experience SOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors, 41, Hammam Street, Fort.
A C1025

WANTED—A competent man for the post of MANAGER of a big Swadeshi Stores. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 6016, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C1020

WANTED—AGENTS at all places to sell shares of the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Company, Limited. Shares still available at par S. V JOSHI & Co., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
A C9830

WAITED.—A WEAVING MASTER, possessing knowledge of Dobley and Drop-Box work. Apply stating full particulars as to age, previous experience and least salary expected with copies of testimonials to Box No. 6050, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A C10101

WANTED.—SUB-AGENTS in all parts of INDIA and BURMA to sell SEIDEL and NAUMANN'S known and reliable SEWING MACHINES and CYCLES (GERMAN MAKE). Please apply to MESSRS. VITHAL DAS LILADHAR Sole Agents Chartered Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R802

GONDAL RAILWAY—WANTED—STATION MASTERS, SIGNALLERS, BOOKING CLERKS, GOODS CLERKS, GUARDS, NUMBER TAKERS and STATION CLERKS. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to the undersigned with testimonials Men with previous Railway experience need only apply. V. P JOSHI, Ag. Traffic Superintendent. Gondal dated 12th July 1921.
A C10083

WANTED for the National College Burma One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach the undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A C9766

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—TUITIONS by a Graduate Head Master well up in English, Mathematics and Sanskrit. Apply Box No. 6035, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R820

PRIVATE TUITION, Mathematics and French, undertaken by Prof. R. D. KARVE, M.A. (Bom.), Diplome d'Etudes Superieures (Paris). Address: Plot 11-12. Bombay—12.
B R808

COMPETENT and Energetic ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, with Office experience, wishes to join a Firm of Architects, etc. Please write for particulars to Box No. 6037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R822

SITUATION WANTED—A young energetic high class Hindu, who has done extensive Export, import and local business in various lines for five years, desires to join any respectable English or Indian business house on salary, or salary and commission, or partnership basis, and is even prepared to go to Europe, America or any other part of the world on the same basis. Apply Box No. 6032, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R809

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—OFFICE ROOMS on Hornby Road. Apply to SHIVRATAN DAGA, Tikmani Building, Kalbadevi.
C R836

TO LET.—"ROSHAN VILLE", at Aundh Road, Kirkee, fully furnished, till end of October, 1921. Stabling and Garage. Apply Box No. 6049, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R839

CHAGLA MANZIL. TO BE LET.—A SPACIOUS BUNGALOW, Upper Floor Only at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road, Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharak Bazaar, Mandvi or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R807

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Rent limit Rs. 350 per month. Apply A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
C C9690

BUNGALOW decent and furnished No. 83, Sassoon Road, Poona called Motivilla to be let for the season for Hindus only. The bungalow is on two minutes' walk from the Railway Station just near Bunds, Apply to BABULAL NANCHAND MOTIWALLA, 42, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City.
C C10029

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—SHOP, situated on Sandhurst Road, consisted of goods, viz., perfumery, medicines, toilet requisites with furniture, please apply to Box No. 6041, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R816

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—One second-hand English BROUGHAM, recently repaired and painted in excellent condition, to be seen at A. R. FREITAS & CO., Coach Builders, Girgaum Road.
J R814

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—MAXWELL CAR, 1919 Model, in perfect running order. Apply WALMER & CO., 11, Hummum Street, next to Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
JA R793

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR, cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or 'phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA C9680

FOR SALE.—English two seater CAR., Electric lights, etc., complete. Price Rs. 2,500 or nearest offer. Owner bought a four seater. Apply to Mr. K. A. SOMJEE, Pleader Picket Road, Near Small Causes Court, Kalbadevi Bombay.

MAGNIFICENT DAIMLER LAUNDELETTE imported this year, 20 H.P., 17 miles per gallon, owner leaving India, Rs. 25,000 sacrifice. For further particulars, inspection, etc., apply LOUIS DREYFUS & CO., Alice Buildings, 339, Hornby Road, Bombay.
JA R10076

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE.—Two Boomer Lime Presses at Kamptee. Apply ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT, Central Provinces District: Mhow.
K C10101

FOR SALE—KNITTING MACHINE NEEDLES of all kinds can be had at very cheap rates, and COTTON SOCKS at Rs 6 per doz. Apply ANDHRA KNITTING FACTORY, 220, China Bazaar Street, MADRAS.
K R821

WANTED.—To know that a first class BRICK FACTORY in good, working order FOR SALE. Situation forty miles from Bombay, ten minutes' walk from Railway station. First class Clay available. Working for fifty years. Sand and water available near at hand 1,40,000 square yards land. Engine Machinery Tools and Plant, everything in good order. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 6047, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R837

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GUIDE TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—(Excluding Sind) with a map by PRALHAD C. DIVANJI, M.A., LL.M., Sub-Judge Amalner a highly useful work of reference for Government officers travelling agents of business firms, excusion parties and others. Sanctioned by the D.P.I. (High Court, Suptg Engineers, Deccan Irrigation and Central Division, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Minister of Education, Baroda State, and several other departmental heads. Favarably reviewed by the "Bom. Chronicle" and the "Modern Review" Can be had of the Author at Amalner and Messrs. N. M. TRIPATHI & CO., Booksellers, Bombay; Messrs. D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co., Booksellers, Bombay; Messrs. Thacker & Co. Booksellers, Bombay; Messrs. Mohanlal M. Shah, Booksellers, Lehri Para, Baroda; The ORIENTAL BOOK AGENCY, 5, Shanwar Peth, Poona, Price Rs. 4 Postage extra.
L R 604

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. N. J. MODI, L.C.E., B.Sc., 'Engineering London), A.M.I.C.E., &c., Consulting Engineer, 94, Medows Street, Bombay, will take articled pupils for A. M. I. C. E., A.M.I.M. & C.E., A.M.I.S.E. and M. R. San, I., University training essential.
M R 615

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments for the senior Commercial, Specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy Courses are proceeding. Apply immediately: GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Apollo Street, Fort.
M R8/6

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Famous German Goerz quarter plate CAMERA, fitted, with George Dagor Lense,—complete with three single slides and premo film pack adapter. All in excellent condition. Price Rs. 150 nett. Apply Box No. 6045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R834

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED.—LADIES and GENTS. SECONDHAND CLOTHES SHOES and FURNITURE, also lady to Manage Boarding House. Apply Box No. 6048, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R838

MEDICAL.

FROM PUBERTY to CHILD-BIRTH—The attaining of WOMANHOOD to MOTHERHOOD—All dangerous harrowing female complaints are cured by the use of Mrs. KAMLABAI'S famous ABALA SANJIVANI PILLS (Nos. 1—6). These are made specially for ladies and none of the users has been disappointed of the results during these twenty-five years Price per bottle Rs. 1-8-0; per dozen Rs. 16-4-0, transmission charges extra. A book of detailed information sent post free on receipt of Re. 0-2-6 in postage stamps. MRS. KAMLABAI, G.M.C. PHARMACY (1896), opposite Temple, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.
Q

FINANCIAL.

WANTED Rs. 10,000 with good interest on mortgage of landed property. Apply Box No. 6046, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R835

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

10 LBS. Parcel, selected French Apples, William Pears, thin skin Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Rs. 5 each. Five lbs. Parcel of seedless dry Apricots, sweet Apricot Kernals, Sultanas, Apple Rings, Rs. 5 each. Charges included. APPLE-WALNUT CO., Kashmir. Telegrams:—"Apple."
T R795

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, conducted by Commercial Experts to be the best. Manag. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

11 LBS. parcel delivered A1 William Pears or best Dessert Apples or A1 Walnuts or Hazelnuts Rs. 5 and 5/8/. Dry unstoned Apricots or Hazelnut or Apricot kernels or Dried Apple rings Rs. 5 per 5 lbs. FRUIT INDUSTRY, Srinagar Kashmir, Telegrams: Amba.
T R861

SPORTS.

FORM-AT-A-GLANCE.

Rs. 5

PUBLISHER 11, ELYSIUM ROW

CALCUTTA.

ONE GLANCE at the INDEX shows a horoe's running at different distances and saves several references.
S

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1921.

THE SEASON will consist of 16 days' racing, commencing on 30th July, 1921.

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR WHOLE SEASON.

	Rs.
Each Gentleman	50
Each Lady	15

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Turf Club Office, Poona, or at the Gates.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	as.
Gents. Ticket	5	0
Lady	2	0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	as.
Gents. Ticket	2	0
Soldiers in Uniform	1	0
Lady	1	0

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.

Passengers by Special Express Trains from Bombay.

	First Class. Rs. as.	Second Class. Rs. as.
Rail fare with admission to GrandStand and 1st Enclosure	22 0	15 0
Rail fare without admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure	20 0	13 0
Rail fare with admission to 2nd Enclosure	20 8	13 8

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon Books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children under 12 years of age will not be admitted.

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
C10046

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 34 BALES VIRAMGAM COTTON.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 18th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Seth Gopalbhai Manibhai and on account and at the risk of Seth 'Mohanlal Mulchand.

34 Bales Viramgam cotton.

The above bales are lying in the godown No. 16/18 of Muccadom Kanji Danji at first Padsha Lane, Colaba.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises the undermentioned very valuable property under instructions from the second mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi and by virtue of and in exercise of power of sale reserved to the said second mortgagee under the indenture of second mortgage dated the 14th day of July, 1920, and made between the mortgagor—Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi of the one part and the second mortgagee of the other part, subject to the encumbrances created by and the mortgage debt secured by the equitable mortgage dated the 13th day of March, 1920, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the Universal Trading Co., Ltd., of the other part:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land together with the messuage or dwelling house buildings and stables standing thereon situate at Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay containing formerly by admeasurement 2,856 square yards or thereabouts and now measuring 2,520 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 303, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 8109 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos 2257—2266 and Street Nos. 436 and 2 to 9 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Girgaum Road on or towards the West by the Oart of Mahomed Alli Bin Mahomed Husein Rogay, on or towards the North by the property of Munchershaw Aderji Nullwalla and others and Carell Wadi Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Naranji Dwarkadas.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Purnanand and Clubvalla, Attorneys for the Second Mortgagees at their office No. 11, Hummam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th July, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF 104 BAGS OF RICE & GRAIN SWEEPINGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. The British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th July, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 12 Shed Alexandra Dock, the following goods landed ex s.s. Surada.

104 bags of rice and of grain sweeping.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 19th July, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Tiles, hanges, iron, lubricating oil, cotton, iron sleepers, perfumery, spirit, pipes, wheels iron, lead ore, valaria seeds, potatoes, batteries, champagne, joists, crucibles, nails, toys and glassware, earthenware pots, bundle rotten, samples planks, gunnies, wine, thermos flasks, bangles, machinery, lockets, copra, tea, keys, steel, grapes, provision, books, m. foil, silver platedware, gas engine parts, iron Ghatt, penknives, cloth, coal, china clay, cars, bamboo, blinds, kerosine oil.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th July. 1921.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
29, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 3402.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Boot and Shoes, Toys, Perfumery, Cutlery, etc., Suitable for presentation on Parsi Patati Holiday occasion.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th TUESDAY, the 19th and THURSDAY, the 21st day of July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) each day at the shop of Powwala Buildings, opposite the Nowsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the owner of the British Stores (who are selling of the goods as the building is to be pulled down) entire stock in trade of the shop comprising high class ladies', gents' and children's boot, shoes and sandals by well known American and English makers such as White House, Rice, Hutchins, Lews, Brown Shoe Co., Fine Art, Bostock etc., large collection of Fancy toys, fancy articles, ladies' and gents' purses, ammonyware, perfumery, cutlery, etc., as also made to order shop furniture such as glass show cases sliding glass door cupboards, writing tables, chairs, electric lights, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th July. 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 631

AUCTION SALE OF WEARING APPARELS ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell Esqr. Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator General of Estate and effects of Late C. Rean, Esqr., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on 1st August, 1921, at 3 p.m., (S. T.) at their Auction Room No. 16, Apollo Street Fort the following.

Tin Trunks, deal-wood box, wearing apparels, Blanket, curtains, Lamps etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th July, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo, Street, Fort.

SALE AT NEW MARINE LINES NO. 21.

On FRIDAY, the 29th day of July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 21 New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Roberts, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboard by Roberts, blackwood old open carved chiffoniers cupboards and sofas etc. collection of very rich oil paintings, water colours and old china ware, rich electric table and hall lamps, electric ceiling fans, English enamelled bath tubs and wash hand stands, rich carpets, wall and table clocks, white enamelled single bedsteads with horse hair matting and curtains, almyrahs and cupboards by Roberts, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, meat safes, one extra large size English steel round ice refrigerator with patent round tray, glass door book cases, easy chairs, palm stands, aluminium utensils, etc. etc.

The property of F. F. Gordon, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Rights of Drawing Toddy and Gathering Cocoanut, etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd Floor, on TUESDAY, the 19th July, 1921 at 3 p.m. (B.T.) the several rights for the period of one year from 1st August, 1921 to 31st July, 1922, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz: drawing toddy tapping date trees, and gathering cocoanuts from trees situate at Gowalia Tank Road, Foras Road, Sopari Bagh Road Government Gate Road, Parel, Cleveland Bunder, Dadar, Kumbharwada, Purbhadevi Road, Mahim, etc.

For details and conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS (C. P.).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Tank Bunder, opposite Maharaj Saw Mill, by order of Messrs. Biswas and Co. Timber Merchants, and on account and risk of Messrs. S. and L. Sathe and Co., Timber Merchants of No. 5 Kandewadi, the following:—

About 10 tons 26 cft and 5 c in of teak scantlings. (C. P.), 11½ by 12½ by 3in by 2in.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 18th July. 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Woman Without A Man!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present
TO-NIGHT

A Supremely charming humourous Photo Drama of modern life is offered to the Patrons.

A Real Art Picture!

"MISS HOBBS"
(5 Peels—5000 feet)

Young and pretty as she was, she despised the world of men! But she did not calculate on the Men of the world.

It Was A Man Who Conquered Her,—And Conquered Her Fads.

A Splendid Picture of a woman run amok! Don't fail to see it.

Adapted from the Story of

Jerome K. Jerome

A Sparkling Funny Drama of a young and rich lady Faddist, who wasn't—by the way—a "Fright"!

"MISS HOBBS"

Starring the pretty WANDA HAWLEY.

The presentation of such a remarkably good film is an indication of the proprietors' determination to supply nothing but the best in high class drama,

A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme, "The other Man" Featuring Fatty Orbuckle.

Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Second Instalment
PATHE SERIAL
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
VELVET FINGERS
with MARGUERITE COURTOT

He found her in the clutches of the notorious TONG LEADER. He battled for her life and WON! You will be thrilled by the cool, fearless, bravery of this modern RAFFLES!

You will be held by tentacles, of suspense and stimulat by its full blooded veri action!

ROMANCE! THRILLS! MYSTERY!

PATHE GAZETTE
INCLUDES THE DERBY RACE 1921.
TIME

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Direction: Madan Theatres Ld.
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
No. 5 OF THE BIG 5.
MARY PICKFORD
MARY PICKFORD
AMERICA'S SWEETHEART-and-Yours
In her Latest Artcraft Offering
"The Pride of the Clan"
"The Pride of the Clan"
Comedy Drama in 6 Reels.

The charmingest, sweetest story Mary has ever helped to tell. Let your pulse best with Mary's—let your-heart leap out to her.

SHE'S A BONNIE LASS

PATHE GAZETTE
THE 1921 DERBY

Pictures of this famous Race from start to finish. Showing the remarkably close finish between
HUMOURIST and CRAG-EN-ERAN.

NEXT SATURDAY. 23rd JULY.
"LOVE LETTERS"
featuring
DOROTHY DALTON.

THE EMPRESS

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Pathe presents for the First Time
AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY SERIAL DRAMA.

A Spine Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.

"THE PHANTOM FOE"
IN FIFTEEN CHAPTERS.

A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises. Featuring the Beautiful Star
JUANITA HANSEN
AND
WARNER OLAND
THIS WEEK 3 MORE EPISODES
Episode 6th.. "THE CRYSTAL BALL"
„ 7th.. "THE FLASH-LIGHT FIGHT"
„ 8th.. "THE GAS TRAP"

A DOUBLE BARRELED PROGRAMME!
a spiritual Indian Film and an a American Serial!
at the
GLOBE

The masses were left to grope in the dark without a leader to guide them. There was a gap left which nobody could fill. Tukaram filled it and filled it with conspicuous success.

"SANT TUKARAM"

The great Sant Tukaram constitutes a striking characterisation of Indian Mythological Lore. The Hindustan Film Company here presented an appealingly forceful 6 Reel Drama of Devotion, Patriotism and Holiness.

History, Religion, Mythology
Unfolded in a Splendid Swadeshi Film.

The Programme will also be supplemented by four parts of the serial running at present.

"THE LURKING PERIL"
(Episodes 7 and 8)

Four Shows To-day at: 4-30; 6-30; 8-30; 10-30 (p. m.) S.T.

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
THE MYSTERY MAN

Out of air he dropped—through walls he would vanish. to-day a good man—to-morrow a demon. He is the modern Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in one of the most sensational and mysterious Serial. See
JOE RYAN
AND
JEAN PAGE
IN
HIDDEN DANGERS

Vitagraphs master mystery, serial of adventure, romance and dual personality every minute of this serial will hold you with its deeds of deviltry.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
PRICES AS USUAL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 25th July, 1921, to SATURDAY, the 6th August, 1921, both days inclusive.

GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.
Agents.
C10092

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN.

APPLICATIONS for 6 per cent. (I) Five year Bonds 1926 and (II) Ten year Bonds 1931 will be received at the Office of the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, between 11 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on SATURDAYS and 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other working days.
C9773

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1921. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10 a.m.

Students unless they possess the School Leaving Certificate or having passed the Government Service Examination must sit for a special Examination at the College on August 1st at 10 a.m.

All candidates must produce certificates of moral character and must pass an Examination in physical fitness to be held at the College on August 1st and following days.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 1st July, 1921.
C9923

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NEW ISSUE.

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Calls has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 15th August, 1921, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
BURN & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 1st July, 1921.
C9976

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, HYDERABAD DECCAN.

WANTED—(a) Assistant Professors of (1) English, (2) Indian History, (3) European History, (4) Physics, (5) Chemistry, on Osmania Siccas Rs. 250—25—600.

Qualifications: M.A. or B.A. Honours (M.Sc. or B.Sc. Honours in case of Science) with experience in teaching College Classes.

(b) Assistant Professor of Urdu language and literature, able to deal with the subject from a critical and historical point of view. Must be well versed in Persian and must possess a good knowledge of Arabic. Knowledge of English language and literature up to the B.A. standard essential and that of Hindi Bhasha very desirable. Pay O. S. Rs. 250—15—400.

(c) Demonstrators of (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry. Qualifications: B.Sc. with experience. Pay O. S. Rs. 250—15—400.

All applicants must be able to speak and write good Urdu, as lectures on all subjects except English are delivered in Urdu. Knowledge of Persian and Arabic desirable. Applications must reach the undersigned by July 22, 1921 and must contain details about (1) age, (2) mothertongue, (3) birth-place, and residence, (4) University Education, (5) experience of applicants.

Copies of testimonials and any works by the applicant on the subject concerned should accompany his application.

A. SIDDIQI, M.A., Ph.D.
Principal.
C10097

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 63a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 22nd day of July, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st March 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Dadiba Merwanji Dalal Esquire C.I.E. as Director to the Board.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th day of July, 1921, to the 3rd day of August 1921 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
AHMED RAHIM & SON,
Agents.

N. B.—Dividend if declared as recommended by the Directors will be paid on or after the 1st August 1921, between 12 noon and 4 p.m. (S.T.).
C10058

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the period from the 27th January to 30th June, 1921, at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, has been declared.

The Bank will forward Dividend Warrants on the 19th instant by post to the registered addresses of Shareholders resident in India, except where other instructions are recorded.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th July, 1921.
C10090

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will remain open for the booking of goods traffic through and local during the monsoon season.

D. S. BURN,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 16th July, 1921.
C10099

TAXIS FOR POONA RACES.

TAXIS for Poona Races at Rs. 25 per head including return journey. Bookings on previous days during Office hours at Jetha Street, Lamington Road, and at 12, Murzban Road, Fort.

For particulars apply to:—

SHAW & CO.,
Managing Agents,
The Phoenix Taxi & Transport Service, Ltd.
C10093

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS suggesting modifications in or additions to the amended Electoral Rolls for the Presidency European Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council duly published on the Notice Board of the Collector of Bombay on 15th July, 1921, should be made to the Collector of the District concerned not to the Collector and Returning Officer of Bombay, within two months from 15th July, 1921.

COLLECTOR & RETURNING OFFICER,
Bombay.

Old Custom House,
Bombay, 16th July, 1921.
C10096

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR ADEN, JEDDA, (REGULAR SERVICE) and
Other Red Sea Ports if inducement offers,
S. S. "SULTANIA", 4,397 tons, Wireless, Electric Lights and Fans.
Sailing on or about 20th July, 1921, with cargo and passengers.

FREIGHT TO ADEN AND JEDDA.

Annas 8 per bag of 168 lbs. and Rupees 15 and Rs. 20 per ton measurement respectively.
Single deck fare without food:
For Aden, Rs. 80.
For Jedda, Rs. 100.

For any further information apply to:—
Messrs. HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents.
(18, Rampart Row.)
R791

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for work of extensions to the Poona Branch building of the Imperial Bank of India at Wellesley Road.

Plans and specifications of works can be seen at the office of the undersigned any day between the hours of 2 and 5 p.m. where forms of tender can be obtained on payment of a fee of Rs. 2.

The last day for receiving tenders is 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 23rd July.

The Governors do not bind themselves to accept any or the lowest tender.

MISTRI & BHEDWAR,
B.A.'S, L.C.E's.,
Architects and Civil Engineers.
18, Churchgate Street,
Bombay, 18th July, 1921.
T A
C10100

S. S. L'YSER.

FOR SALE.

BY PRIVATE TENDERS.

As she now lies in the Singapore roads de Tanjong Rhu.

SPECIFICATION.

Wooden steamer (teak, oak and elm).
Length between perpendiculars 230 ft. 9in.
Breadth overall, 39 ft 4 in.
Depth 20 ft. 5 in.
Draught loaded 19 ft. 0 in.
Net tonnage 1041.
Gross tonnage 1778.
Dead weight 2200 tons.
Capacity of bunkers 300 tons.
Built by BROSSARD MOPIN & CO. (Incorporated in Transvaal), Hein Go shipyard (Tientsin) in November, 1918, triple expansion steam, engines 1,000 IHP built by Shanghai Dock, 2 boilers Scotch type built by Shanghai Dock, pressure 185 lbs.
Electric light.
Steam steering gear.
2 cargo hatchs.
Capacity of the hold 58000 cubic feet.
Capacity of the twin deck 29,000 cubic feet.
Accommodation for 3 first class passengers.
Shelter deck for deck passengers.
Certificate of classification Bureau VERITAS 3/3. G. 1/1.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st July, 1921, by the Establishments BROSSARD MOPIN, Singapore.

Owners, Etc. Brossard Mopin do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.
EA
C9969

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the sale of a very valuable plot of land admeasuring about 1,000 square yards facing Cadell Road, Mahim, adjoining the new proposed park. For further particulars apply to Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLBHDAS, Solicitors, at 72, Medows Street, Fort.
C10065

FOR SALE,

BUILDING STONES such as Copey Khanki Bubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp and Agave Fibre.". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 59, Medows Street, Fort.

THE HATIM MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 3RD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Hatim Mills, Ltd., will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the 27th July, 1921 in the Registered Office of the Company at Surat to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors Report and audited statement of accounts made upto 31st December, 1920.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of two of the Directors who retire by Rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

Notice is given that The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 22nd July to 2nd August, 1921, both days inclusive.

By the Order of the Board of Directors.
R. M. HATIMBHOY & CO.,
Agents,
THE HATIM MILLS, LTD.,
Surat, 6th July, 1921.
C10069

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HUSSANALLY SULLEMANJI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, the Sole Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of LOOKMANJI SULLEMANJI, deceased, and AHMEDALLY LOOKMANJI have contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property hereunder described.

All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (formerly of Farzandari Tenure, now redeemed freehold), with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Abdul Rehman Street, commonly called Bangdi Bazar, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 273 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 602, New No. A/3153, Old Survey Nos. 2282, 2283, 3333, 3339, 2378, 3379, 2280, 3291, 3337, 3332, New Survey No. A/2936 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 57, Street Nos. 219, 221 and 223 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Abedin Amirudin but now of Tyebally Mahomedally, on or towards the South by the property of Sutar Jugjiwan, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Abdul Rehman Street, commonly called Bangdi Bazar and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1921.
JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C10091

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LAKHMIDAS CHANDA RAMJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. MEMON MAHOMED MOOSA of Bombay, Memmon Inhabitant. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make known in writing to us in our office Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without and regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension or tax land or ground, now redeemed together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Cow Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 161 square yards or thereabouts in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 675, New No. 3072, Old Survey No. 516 and New Survey No. 7729 and bounded as follows:—

That is to say, on or towards the East by the Cow Lane, on or towards the West formerly by the property of Anamiran Babuli and now by the property of Moolchhai Lala Bhaiilalla, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Mrs. H. D. Mirpuri and now by the property of Dharamdas Dulabhdas and on or towards the South by the Borhmat Cross Lane and partly sold messuage now owned by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 29/337 and Street No. 4.5 and also formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1921.
S. N. WARIS,
for Payne & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C10061

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED ABDUL RAHIM ABDUL MAJID, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mahim has contracted to sell the Properties hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said properties either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 267, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All those three pieces or parcels of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure, situate lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6644 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 508, New No. 4011, and New Survey Nos. 1/1, 1/3 and 1/75 together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses or chawls and a foundation standing in the portions thereof and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 5935 (1), 5935 (2), 5935 (3), 5940 (2), 5930 and 5932 (1), and 5943 and Street Nos. 524, 411, 451A, 411B, 416A, 406 and 408 all which pieces of land are bounded as follows:—

FIRSTLY:—Cart belonging to the upper Mahim Church.
West—Property of Maneckji Sorabji Bhagat and by Lady Jamsetji Road.
NORTH.—Partly by the Property of Raghoba Damoolji and partly by the Cart of the Upper Mahim Church.
SOUTH:—Property of Pestonji Dadabhoy.
SECONDLY:—East—Lady Jamsetji Road.
West—Public passage leading to Lohar Chawl.
North—Property of Raghoba Damuljl.
South—Property of Walji Bhatia.
THIRDLY:—East Lady Jamsetji Road.
West:—Public passage leading to Lohar Chawl.
North:—Municipal Road and passage leading to Lohar Chawl.
South:—Property of Raghoba Damuljl.
SECONDLY:—All that piece of parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 62 square yards registered by the Collector of the Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/1, 1/3, 1/75 together with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 5948 and Street No. 421 all which premises are situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim at Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the House of Anton Francis D'Melo on the West by the property of Anton Jao, on the North partly by passage and partly by the House of Luis David D'Silva, on the South by the House of J. M. Valladares.

Dated this 16th day of July 1921.
VACHHA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C10089

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a sale by Public Auction held on the 13th day of July, 1921, through Messrs. Mehta and Co., Auctioneers, by the orde of Messrs. Valji Shamji, Dhanji Vaghji, and Soday Raimal, mortgagees of the property hereunder mentioned and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated 23rd day of June, 1920, made between Narmadashanker Harjiwan Joshi, Mortgagor, of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, our client was the highest bidder for and declared to be purchaser of the said property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Mahim Agar Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6440 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 432, New No. 4216, Old Survey No. 592, New Survey No. 1/1704 and in the Book's of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2968 (1) and 2968 (a) and 2968 (3) and Street No. 433 A B and 433 B and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and South by a public passage and partly by the Carts and Shri Ganapati's Pagoda, on or towards the North partly by the Cart of the said Pagoda and partly by the Cart of the Church of St. Salvano and the Cart of Shivdas Purshotamdas.

Bombay, dated this 16th day of July, 1921.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
Purchasers Attorneys.
C10086

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with Will annexed of the property and credits of MOHESHWAR PANDHURANG MHATRE, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, an Assistant Store Keeper in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Co., residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay.....Deceased.

And SATYABHAMABAI alias RAMALABAI, widow of the said Moreshwar Pandurang Mhatre, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the only executary legatee named in the Will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the aforenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANESOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) F. E. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 11th day of July, 1921.
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAONKAR,
Petitioner Attorneys.
C10087

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF ABOUT 30,000 CASES TIN PLATES

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 21, Medows St., THIS DAY MONDAY the 18th July 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—

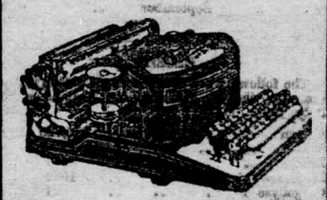
30000 Cases Tin Plates.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid within three days and goods must be removed from Government Stores Depot.

Auction will begin at 3 p.m. punctually (S. T.)

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th July, 1921.

No. 2 MODEL



Rs. 330 Complete with Case.

Columnator, Ball-bearing Carriage, Back Spacing Key, Margin Release Key, Automatic Ribbon Reverser, Wheel Escapement, Triple Line Spacer, Lighter, Touch, Highly Finished

Empire Typewriter Agency.
281, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Marble Busts of Lok Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore.
for Sale Rs. 2,500 each

Similar busts of other Eminent men of India will be available at the Studio.

Busts and Statues of other persons are made to order at

THE PRIMEER SCULPTURE STUDIO of INDIA
WAGH SCULPTOR
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Rates for Washing 17 and As. 6 to Rs. 1
" Ironing Re. 1 to Rs. 2
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
High Class Cleaners & Launderers.
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGIST AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion, High pressure air reliser Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telegrams: "GUNDIBAN".
Telephone: No. 2411.

THE PHOENIX TAXI A. D TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.
MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEPOT
Opp. Empire Cinema,
Murzban Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Everything for the Motorist
Regular Petrol Supply.
Telegrams: "Phoenix" Bombay. Telephone: No. 1132.

MADE FROM PURE GRAPES.
REMY MARTIN & Co's.
COGNAC BRANDY.
Used by ROYALTY.
Since
1738
Can be had or all dealers
Sole Agents,
JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & Co.
BOMBAY.
Sole Agents N. WALTERS & Co,
Princess Dock, Bombay.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!
Nobody's Saf

from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yours self be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effectiv chemical Fire guisher.
THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS have already been the means of saving many a life.
SOLE AGENTS:—
LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co.
BFort, Bombay.

Treacher & Co.
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.
Wines, Stores, Provisions
AND
General Merchants,
Fort, Bombay.
TRY
BEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
Rose of Egypt
Preacher's Well-Known
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE

A wonderful body builder for children
ESCA SYRUP
IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR
Worst Cheats | Bronchitis
Coughs | Consumption
Colds | Spitting of Blood.
If you have had Influenza, Fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half so good anywhere. Rs. 2 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.
Sold by all Chemists everywhere
Wholesale:—
MARTIN & HARRIS,
Victoria Buildings, 119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON,

Liverpool 14th July 1921

			Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool.		..	..
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..	20,000
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		..	..
,, ,, Imports	..	..	500

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid Americans Spot Good demand		..	8.74
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..	..	..	16 50
New York, 11 a.m.	July	..	12 43
(As known in Liverpool at—	Oct.	..	13 10
closing time.)	Jan.	..	13 47
	July	..	11 94
New Orleans 10 a.m. — —			
	Oct.	..	12 62

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 14th July, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
July	8.58
Aug.	8 70
Sept.	..
Oct.	8 85
Nov.	8 97
Dec.	8 94
Jan.	8 93
Feb.	..
Mar.	8 96
April	..
May	..
June	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 14th July, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
July	8 47
August	8 61
September	8 69
October	8 74
November	8 76
December	8 80
January	8 80
February	8 81
March	8 83
April	8 84
May	8 85
June	8 85

Tone:—Barely steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 14th July, 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good		..	4.75
,, ,, Fully Good		..	5.25
,, ,, Fine		..	5.50
,, ,, 1 Oomra, Good		..	5.85
,, ,, ,, Fully Good		..	6.35
,, ,, ,, Fine		..	6.60
,, M.G. Broach, Good		..	7.49
,, ,, Fully Good		..	7.65
,, ,, Fine		..	7.90
,, Scinde, Good		..	4.63
,, ,, ,, Fully Good		..	5.13
,, ,, Fine		..	5.38

EGYPTAIN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 14th July 1921

Months	To-day's prices
July	14/90
Aug.	14/90
Sept.	14/95
Oct.	15/00
Nov.	15/00
Dec.	15/05
Jan.	15/15

EXCANGE.

New York, 15th July, 1921.

Demand Bills	362 50

London, 15th July, 1921.

London in Paris	Closed.
In Germany	271 25
in Italy	79 00

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRE MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, 15th July, 1921.

Stockholm	17.17
Christiania	27 10
Amsterdam	11.38
Switzerland	22.00
Belgium	47.60
Athens	66.75

METALS.

London, 14th July, 1921.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 72 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.. ..	£ 71 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 103
Yellow Metal	£ 9 1/2
Hard Spelter	£ 21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 23 1/2

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris. France ..	Holiday

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90 ..	£70 3/4
Victory Bounds 4%	£ 76 3/4
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£ 88 1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 47 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 37
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	58
Goverament Securities 3% ..	£ 51 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure August-Sept.	11
Plantation first Latex Crepe July	9 7/8

Tone:—Steady. After Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 15th July, 1921

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta	
Aug. Sellers—	—21/
Do. Sept. sellers	—19/
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay	
Aug., Sellers	—22/6
Sept' Sellers	—20/9
Fine White 5 ava C. & F. Karachi ..	
August Sellers	—22/9
Do. Sept. Sellers	21

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent)

July 16.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 348 and advanced Rs. 349 which was the rate at 3 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 343 and steadily advanced till Rs. 349 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The price fluctuated between Rs. 345 and Rs. 347. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 349 for F. G. M. G. Broach.

At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 349 for Broach and closed at Rs. 352½.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday. It opens to-day with a quiet but steady feeling and there are buyers of ready cotton for real nice fine quality.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 16th July, 1921.

Fully Good Broach July-August	352 1/2
,, ,, Bengal July	294
,, ,, September..	300
Fine Oomra July..	344
,, ,, September	352

RECEIPS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th July, 1921.

Cotton	10,720	Bales.
Wheat	5,202	Cwts.
Linseed	6,173	,,
Rape, seed	1932	,,
Gingellyseed	63	,,
Popyseed	688	,,
Groundnuts	499	,,
Castorseed	276	,,
Rice	4,447	,,
Myrabollams	1405	,,
Cottonseed	2,067	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	,,
Gram	1,191	,,
Jawar	35	,,
Masur	Nil	,,
Barley	716	,,
Bajra	1047	,,
Coal	1,3707	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 16.

REPORT.

Bars Gold Rs. 32-11-6,
Bars Silver ready 100-8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 7/32.
D. D. on Paris, 296
T. T. on Japan 207.
London Gold 113-4.
London Silver spot D. 37 3/4.
London Silver Forward D. 37-1/8.
American Cross rate 3.62 3/4.
Paris Cross rate 46.50.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 89.
3½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 75.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 97.
3½ per cent. Paper 58/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1939, 96
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1939 to 49, 99
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust, 65.
Share Market was closed to-day.

HOME MARKET.

Advices from Home markets continue of a bullish character. Market shows good improvement in prices when compared with last week. We still advise our friends to buy in Home markets owing to good trade demand and unfavourable crop advices. The following table will give an idea of changes in the Home markets.

Week commencing from 6th July to 13th July 1921.

Liverpool spot 1921	8.14	8.67	plus 53
New York spot 1921	12.05	12.65	plus 60
Liverpool July 1921	7.96	8.52	plus 56
Liverpool Oct. 1921	6.51	8.79	plus 48
New York July 1921	11.80	12.44	plus 64
New York Oct. 1921	12.50	13.13	plus 63

LOCAL MARKET.

Fully Good Broach opened at Rs 325 on the 8th July 1921 went down to Rs. 320 on the some day, advanced to Rs. 349 on the 11th, again declined to Rs. 339 on the 12th and closed at Rs. 346 at Colaba yesterday evening. We expect our local market to improve gradually in sympathy with advices from Home markets and also owing to absence of rain all over Gujarat and Kathiawar coast. We therefore advise our friends to buy Sept. Oomras on all declines, as nice lots of ready cotton fetch better prices.

READY MARKET.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady during the week. Japan Exporters were inquiring for high class Bengals while there was some inquiry for good stapled descriptions of new cotton and for nice stapled old cotton particularly Berars and Gujrat from local millwalas. About 18000 to 20,000 bales are reported to have changed hands during the week.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Jute shares ruled quiet throughout the day with prices closing easier. Coal shares were in strong demand and fairly large business was put through Bhulanbararee closing at Rs. 55-8. In Miscellaneous section British India Corporation were in demand and Dunbar Cotton closed easier. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 16. Bansdeopur 45-12, Bengal 915, Bengal Giridih 26-4, Bhulanbararee 55-8, Burrakur 50-4 s.l., Central Pench 13-8, Gopalichuck 12, Hurriladih 203-8 Karanpura 59-8, Marine A 12-4, Neetooria 10-18, New Tettura 11-8, Sowardih 12-4, Western 11-12, Kosoonda 30-4.

Jute:—Anglo India 249, Auckland 188-8 and 200 s.l., Bally 130, Budge Budge 335, Clive 30-8, Craig 6-5, Empire 51, Fort Gloster 620, Fort William 239, Howrah 36-2, Kankinarrah 354, Kinnison 780, Lansdowne 234 s.l. and 228, Union 437-8 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 8-8, Agra United Mills 8-2 s.l. Bengal Paper 69, Bowreah Cotton 1052 British India Corporation 11, Calcutta Oil and Cake 10-4, Dunbar Cotton 442, Howrah Oil 23, Hoighly Flour 36-4, Indian Wood Products 1-4 discount, Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1142 xd., Imperial Bank (country) 272 xd.dr Indo Burmah Tin 6. Kesoram Cotton 15-5, Kumardhubi Engineering 14-8 s.l. New Ring Mill Cotton 859-8, Perneah Rice 5-4. Titaghur Paper 31-4.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 558-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 59. War Bonds short loans at 100-4, 1925 at 100-2, 1928 at 100-2 and 1930 at 100 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and seven thirty two pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and one fourth pence.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The enquiry for space for the Continent, mostly jute and some hides to Hamburg and Bremen, improved towards the end if the last week and continues. All available July space for the Continent has been booked up. Beyond this the market remains quiet and rates are unchanged.

The rates are:—Calcutta—

London, Liverpool, Dundee (Less 10 per cent. not exceeding S.5 per ton).
Jute per 50 c.ft. July S.45.
Cotton per 50 c. ft. July 45.
Linseed per 20 cwt. July 45.
Gunnies per 50 c.t. July 50
August/September S.5 more.
Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg.
Jute per 50 c.ft. July S.35
Hides per 50 c.ft. July 35.
Linseed per 20 cwt. July 35
Gunnies per 50 c. ft. July 40.
August-September S.5 more
Dunkirk (Less 5 per cent. rebate).
Jute per 50 c.ft. S.45.
Linseed per 20 cwt. 45.
Gunnies per 50 c.ft. 50
Boston, New York—Philadelphia (S. 5 extra up to 500 T.)
Jute, and Gunnies per 40 c.ft. S.40.
Shellac per 40 c.ft. 40.

CALCUTTA COAL FREIGHT MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The market is easier on the report of fixtures to Bombay at Rs. 14/12. Enquiry for Bombay is slack and for other destinations practically non-existant.

Fixtures reported are,

S.S. 'Meikin Maru' 5,000 tons 1/15th August Rs. 14-12. Bombay with lay days and demurrage.

Str. 5500 tons 15th August-10th September, Rs. 14-12. Bombay with laydays and demurrage.

Japanese steamer 5000 tons 1/15th August, Rs. 14-8. Bombay with laydays and demurrage

2500 tons July Rs. 11-4. Colombo with laydays and demurrage.

Nominal rates are:—
Karachi Rs. 13-8.
Bombay Rs. 14-12.
Colombo Rs. 11-4.
Madras and Rangoon Rs. 9.

The S.S. "Dirphys" sailed for Bombay with a full cargo of coal on the 11th instant. The S.S. "Cymric Pride" is due to sail tomorrow for Karachi with a cargo of coal.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 15.

The trough of low pressure has continued its western movement and a depression may be forming over Gujarat. Monsoon has strengthened considerably in North-West India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Orissa, east of the United Provinces, Punjab, outside submontane districts, South-West Rajputana, Gujerat, Central India west, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras and local in Bengal, west of the United Provinces, Central India east and west of the Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Burma and Kashmir.

Chief amounts:—Gauhati, Silchar one and half inches, Cherrapunji four, Darjeeling, Dinajpur one, Jalpaiguri three, Dhusi one and half, Lahore a quarter, Mukteswar, Khushab two, Hissar, Montgomery one and half, Simla, three Dharampore two, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Deesa half, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Surat three-quarters, Ratnagiri one, Marmagoa, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin three, Calicut two, Malegaon one and half, Bholapur four. Parbhni, Bangalore one, Salem, Cuddapah two, Nellore one and a half, Masulipatam three.

Forecast:—Extension in Rajputana and Sind.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 15th July, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.572
Temperature of Air	degrees	79.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	,,	77.2
Dew Point	,,	76.4
Relative humidity of Air ..	,,	0.906
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky .. .. .. cloudy—10)	,,	9 2
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	,,	83 6
Minimum do do	,,	77 4
General direction of Wind	SSE, W, SSW,	
From Midnight to Midnight		
Movement of Wind do.	miles	180
Fall of Rain	inches	1.47
Total fall during month	,,	84.6
do. year	,,	35.25
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th		0.51

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft in.
Friday	22nd July	m0 30	26 2
		0 59a	28 1

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft in.
		m 6 18	16 7
Friday	22nd July	7 6a	18 1

A personal salute of nine guns has been granted to Rajadhiraja Narharsingh Chief of Shahpura in Rajputana.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council supplementary estimates of Government of Bengal for the current year came up for discussion. Estimates included a demand from grant of Rs. 5.04, 262 from surplus and Rs. 19,25,138 transferred from one head to another. There was a surplus balance of three and a half crores at the end of last year. Out of this sum more than two crores have been taken to meet the deficit of the present year's budget. There still remained a surplus of over one crore and it is from this amount that supplementary demands were made. Of these demands Rs. 14,400 was granted for the establishment of court for the trial of traffic cases and Rs. 6,000 for appointment of a magistrate to try munitions cases, Rs. 4,000 for special guard for political prisoners, Rs. 53,000 for Bengal educational service and four lakhs for the reorganisation of subordinate educational service, Rs. 15,000 for mufussil hospitals, Rs. 1,006,200 for the technical schools and Rs. 1,25,000 for the construction of a building for the Calcutta technical school. There were sixty-two amendments aiming eithers to refuse or reduce the grants demanded. All of them were either lost or withdrawn. Motions demanding grants with slight alterations in two cases were carried.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 15.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. A. E. Swann is appointed Assistant Commandant Burmah Military Police. Mr. H. C. Hunt, Secretary, Railway Police Committee, reverts to Bengal.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. A. S. Pressey officiates as Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Sappers, in addition to his own duties. Captain J. A. L. Deane officiates as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Services Artillery. Captain C. S. J. Berkeley, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, is appointed Under Secretary to the Political Agent in Rajputana. Mr. R. E. L. Wingate I.C.S. (Punjab) confirmed in Political Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. R. Sadasivam is posted as Assistant Accountant-General Post and Telegraphs, Calcutta. Mr. A. C. Mukerjee, officiates as Assistant Secretary, Government of India, vice Mr. A. C. V. Aiyar placed on Special Duty as Secretary to Committee on Government Securities. Messrs. K. R. Rama Ayyar and C. Bhaskaraiya are posted as Assistant Accountant Generals. Madras. Mr. C. A. G. Rivas, Deputy Comptroller of Currency, Calcutta, is granted 4 months 23 days leave. Mr. E. L. Gagaghan, Deputy Accountant-General Bengal, is granted 6 months' leave. Mr. S. Ambravaseswar, Assistant Accountant-General, is granted two weeks' leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. B. Dekrester C.S., Assistant Collector of Customs, is transferred from Rangoon to Calcutta. Mr. T. A. Stewart C.S., Assistant Collector of Customs, will perform duties of Rice Commissioner, Burma, in addition to his own duties. Mr. Surendra Nath Das officiates as Deputy Post Master General. Commander R. L. Nicholson is appointed Director of Wireless. Mr. M. A. Thompson is appointed permanently Deputy Director General Telegraphs Traffic.

EDUCATION DEPARMTENT.

Captain S. M. Haworth I.M.S., is temporarily posted to Madras. Major J. Taylor I.M.S. of Bacteriological Department is granted ten months leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Col. H.M.D. Souter, Lieut. Col. W.C.C. Leslie and Major E. Walter retire from service. Major-General E. H. Atkinson, British Service, becomes Director of Military Works Army Headquarters, vice, Major General Remington.

Volunteer Officers Decoration has been conferred on E. A. Courthope U. P. Horse.

NEW LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Approximate figures for the new loan upto July 14th show that total of applications are 30,90,62 075 of which Bombay has applied for 13,70,79,800 and Bengal for 11,22,00,675. For five year six per cent. bonds the amount of securities issued 18,71,63,400 and amount paid in war bonds 2,19,42,200 and for ten year six per cent. bonds amount of securities issued 8 21,89,400 and amount paid in war bonds 85,47,073.

Major-General C.E.D., Budworth R.A., died suddenly of heart failure in United Service Club, Simla, this evening. He had been in indifferent health recently. Funeral will take place to-morrow at five with full military honors.

Lord Willingdon returns to Madras from Ootacamund on 25th and will leave Madras for Colombo on 11th August and after a few days' stay there will return to Ootacamund via Madras on 23rd idem.

A message from Calcutta states that the Governor will hold a Durbar at Dacca on August 3rd.

Death is reported of Captain T. L. White of 5th Mule Corps from cholera. He was taken ill and removed on 9th to Station Hospital where he died.

Viceroy and the Countess of Reading dined with the Governor of the Punjab and Lady Malegaon at Barnas Court on the 14th. There was a meeting of the Executive His Excellency granted an interview to Mr. Manmohan Das Ramji M.L.A. of Bombay this afternoon and to Sir Alexander Murray of Calcutta yesterday.

KLAXON HORNS,

Klaxon Warning Signals for any type of Motor Car, Lorry, or Motor-cycle, are always durable and dependable—in crowded traffic, or open highways, month in and month out, rain or shine. "Quick sales, satisfied customers," is the winning Klaxon slogan. *Look for the word* KLAXON *on the nameplate.*

All horns are of Black finish only.

(ELECTRICAL)

KLAXON 20-L. The finest Automobile warning Signal made. Penetrating tone remarkable construction. Needs practically no attention whatever. For 6 or 12 Volts, Rs. 140-0 each.

KLAXON 20-S. Same Mechanical construction throughout as the Klaxon 20-L. The short projector makes practically no difference in tone. For 6 or 2 Volts. Rs. 135-0 each.

KLAXON 12-L. As efficient as the Klaxon 20. Constructed for underhood installation. For 6 or 12 Volts. Rs. 85-0 each.

KLAXON 12-S. Same mechanical construction throughout at the Klaxon 12-L. The short projector makes practically no difference in tone. For 6 or 12 Volts. Rs. 80-0 each.

KLAXON 6 Slightly smaller in size than the Klaxon 12. Its construction is the crowning result of years of experience in building quality signals. For 6 or 12 Volts, Rs. 45-0 each.

(MECHANICAL)

KLAXON 10 The most reliable and powerful hand-operated safety signal ever made. Occupies the same position in the field of hand-operated signals as does the Klaxon 20 among motor-driven signals. Built especially for lorries where sturdiness is essential and where the best obtainable is desired. Rs. 55-0 each.

KLAXON 3. A hand-operated safety signal of the same quality and efficiency as the electrically-operated instruments. Horizontal push rod. Rs. 27-8 each.

KLAXON 3-V. Vertical push rod. In every other respect the same as Klaxon 3. Rs. 27-8 each.

KLAXON 3-M. C. Same as Klaxon 3 but constructed with short projector for motorcycle use. Furnished with handle-bar brackets. Rs. 25-0

KLAXON 3-M. C. Same as Klaxon 3-V. but constructed with short projector for motorcycle use Furnished with handle-bar brackets, Rs. 25-0 each.

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The 'KLANOX 5 Ford Type" is a KLAXON warning signal equipped with a bracket that will allow it to be installed simply and easily on Ford cars that are "coming through', equipped with self-starters.

KLAXON 5 for FORD Rs. 37-8.

SPARES for KLAXON LECTRICAL HORNS.

Push Buttons for 20 L & 20 S, Rs. 9-12 each.
,, ,, for 12 L & 12 S, 6, Rs. 6-8 ,,
Flexible wire for 20 L & 20 S, Rs. 1-8 per yard.
,, ,, for 12 L & 12 S. 6 Re. 1-0 ,,

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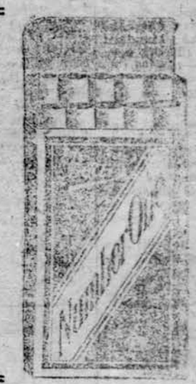

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HOW TO MEET TURKISH SITUATION.

BEZWADA PROGRAMME AND DUTY OF NATIONALISTS.

NEED FOR REDOUBLED EFFORT

REPORT OF N.-C.-O. COMMITTEE

The following is the report of the Non-Cooperation Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee:—

In view of the threatening situation regarding the Turkish Government in Angora, we have been asked by the Central Khilafat Committee to report upon the best way of meeting it.

As a Committee appointed to deal with non-cooperation matters only we have no authority to consider any means outside non-cooperation. But the success already achieved by non-violent non-cooperation movement make it unnecessary in our opinion, to consider any means outside it. When at the end of this month the results of the pursuits of the Bezwada programme of the Congress are tabulated, we shall be in a still better position to gauge the success of non-cooperation, and to take, in consultation with the All-India Congress Committee, which meets at Lucknow on the 22nd. July, such steps as the situation may warrant.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

In so far as non-cooperation is concerned, it is obvious that every further step to be taken, must be determined by the condition of the people of India. It has already been suggested that the progress made in the last three months justifies the advisability of having recourse to Civil Disobedience. The disregard of Moslem and Indian opinion once more displayed by the Government of Britain in the matter of their attitude towards the Turks coupled with the gross misuse of Law in India in order to suppress the non-cooperation movement in spite of its non-violence may force us to adopt Civil Disobedience at an early date. However, since the All-India Congress Committee is to consider this proposal in its meeting at Lucknow, it is advisable to await its decision.

Nevertheless, we desire to point out, that the situation in Europe ought to stimulate the people, and particularly the Mussalmans, to great exertion in regard to the programme already before the country, i.e. in respect of titles, Councils, Schools and Colleges, Law Courts and recruiting. We hold that it is high time the soldier class refrained in a higher measure than it has hitherto done from joining the army. We consider it to be the duty of the Indian soldiers to refuse to assist the British Government, should it require them to fight against the Turks. The Moslem Ulemas should exert themselves to the fullest extent to bring home to the Moslem soldiery the commandments of Islamic Law concerning them, and all non-cooperators should now lay special stress upon the opinion expressed by the Working Committee of the Congress with regard to the duty of the Indian soldier in the event of the re-opening of hostilities against the Turks.

MAIN FEATURES OF N. C. O. PROGRAMME.

Above all we desire to place on record our conviction that a greater effort is necessary to carry out the Bezwada programme, if we are successfully to cope with what appears to be the undoubtedly hostile attitude of the British Government towards the Turks and Islam. No adult Indian male or female should delay in registering his or her name in the Congress register or in contributing to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. We consider the introduction of the spinning wheel in every home, the universal use of Khaddar, and the completest boycott of foreign cloth as indispensable for the attainment of our end, along with the enlistment of all people and particularly the Mussalmans as members of the Khilafat Committee and their contributing liberally for the sufferers from Smyrna, who must otherwise constitute a terrible drain on the already reduced resources of the Turkish Government of Angora.

We therefore urge redoubled efforts in these directions and expect response commensurate in its readiness with the gravity and the urgency of the situation We have taken note of the universal feeling of indignation produced by the news that Britain was contemplating further hostile action against Turkey and consider that it is our duty to direct this feeling into channels productive of the greatest good, so that India may attain all the sooner the great purpose of redressing the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and the crowning achievement of Swaraj which it has set before itself. The goal is not distant, but still the greatest effort is needed to reach it before Turkey is irretrievably weakened. This apprehension alone should stir every Musalman to exertion in behalf of fulfilment of the non-cooperation programme.

(Sd.) Mahatma Gandhi.
Dr. Kitchlew.
Moulana Shaukat Ali.
Ahmad Haji Sidiqq Khatri.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

The Government of India have nominated the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., as representative of the Cooperative Department on the Indian Central Cotton Committee. Mr. A. Howard, C.I.E., has been nominated as the representative of Central India and Rajputana States.

Mr. and Mrs. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji and Mr. S. T. Sheppard have arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

PARSEES AND POLITICS.

(BY KHAIKHUSROO H. E. TARAPORE, B.A.)

I fervently hope the Parsee community is aware of the dark menace that is hovering over her in this "New Era". When sister nations are working for national regeneration, questions are asked everywhere, "What are the Parsees doing?" "Will the Parsees now respect the cry of conscience?" "Will not the Parsees join their hands with sincere workers in the National Cause."

It need hardly be pointed out that the banner of Swaraj was first and foremost unfurled by a Parsee with ecstasy and devotion. The Parsees should realise that everywhere politics reigns supreme. However, much the modern world-wide war may be described as evil in its results, it has done one good to India. It has awakened the sleeping conscience of this depressed land. And we naturally ask, that alongwith the country, is not the conscience of the Parsees awakened? The pioneer, workers, and nourishers of the Congress in its early days, were the Parsees. The Parsee hand was very dominant in defending the creed also. Despite this some amongst us who are "dull of faith, and weak of heart" advocate the community to adopt the "Self-contained isolation". They say with the dawn of Swaraj they shall be nowhere, and their rights could not be respected. Such a school of thought completely disregards the sincere national services of Dadabhoy, Pherozshah, Nowroji Furdoonji, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Jamshedji Tata, Behramji Malabari, and Sir Dinshaw Watcha. All these personages, who were ornaments of the Parsee community, were not the enemies of the British Raj; yet they fought the battles of Indian Freedom manfully and successfully! There are yet many in the community who owing to their liberal education, declare that the fight for "Swaraj" is legitimate. This grave question of legitimacy is decided by the High Courts of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal. If it is stated that the agitation is to be carried on in a law-abiding and constitutional way, then it is perfectly legitimate.

The Parsees should banish all thoughts from the mind that if they work with sister communities, Government will ignore them. They should not think that with "Swaraj" all gain will go to the sister communities only. This is a very narrow angle of vision. Has the Parsee community become so very selfish as to wantonly disregard the best interests of the teeming millions, and voiceless humanity of this land of hoary civilization? Does the Parsee community think for a moment that when the question of giving Swaraj will be forced on the British Democracy, the British public will take into consideration the interests of the Parsee band as a whole? Will they allow 32 crores to suffer for a lakh of Parsees? Then shall we not be craving cold crumbs of concession at the hands of sister communities, as we do now at the hands of the British public? I desire to invite the attention of the community to the Native States, where a sort of "Home Rule" prevails. We ask, are the Parsee rights there invaded? If that be so, then, why H. E. H. the Nizam has offered the Parsees the highest offices in the State? Why again of late, there were 3 out of 4 Subedars the Parsees? Why at the present, the head of the administration is a Parsee Why His Highness the Gaikwar offered a Parsee the Divanship? Why the Mysore State had made a Parsee Minister of Education? Such a fear is merely based on imagination. To speak the truth if at all our community is neglected it is by the rulers and not by our countrymen. The Parsees think that they may alienate the sympathy and the love of the rulers by plunging into politics. They may think that the British public will disregard them. But little do the Parsees think that by craving the applause and admiration of Englishmen, who are few in numbers here, they will forfeit the devotion and love of the 32 crores of the creatures of God.

What will the Parsees choose now? Their fruitless opposition will not stop the national stream from flowing for a moment. Let the community in time realise that for the transgressions of the fore-fathers the posterity shall have very dearly to pay, for. Because of their ungratefulness sister communities, on attaining Swaraj may resolve that the Parsees should leave this land, then, in such an eventuality, which is not impossible, which Nation will be ready to receive them with open arms and sincerity as Mother India received them about 1300 years ago? Surely with a stigma of ungratefulness we shall everywhere be unwelcome guests. Our religion also bids us do good to our neighbours, our friends, our country, and our king, and to increase their happiness in this world.

Having taken a lion's share in the political regeneration of our land in all ages, the Parsees should not now adopt isolated seclusion for the sake of petty rewards. The Parsees owe their advancement to one fact, that in the past they were leaders in almost all matters. In serving the sister communities they shall be rendering service both to Britain and India, because they strongly maintain that Britain and India are indissolubly connected.

Our Loyalty for the Britain, our sympathy, love, affection for India and Indians should be unhesitatingly declared. Let us do our duty open heartedly. Let us not die unwept, unsung, and un-honoured. How long can we gloat over the works and services of a Dadabhoy, a Pherozshah a Watcha, a Wadia.

One word I desire to speak about the N. C. O. movement. I do not desire to explain the doctrine here whether or not to follow N. C. O. I leave it to the individual being. Neither do I want to stop anyone from following it, nor shall I blame those who have reasons to keep themselves, at an arm's length, from the effects of N. C. O. My appeal to my co-religionists is to take the right part according to their faith and their convictions. Believing that they all are in honour bound to be patriotic towards their country, and loyal towards their king. It may ultimately do harm, yet those who are opposed to it should respect it, because it comes from the most saintly amongst the Indian beings.

Let there be no misunderstanding. We are mindful of the fact that a Dadabhoy and a Pherozshah could be produced, but once in a century. It is not advocated that every Parsee should divorce his work and plunge into politics headlong. It is also not desirable that the Parsees should merely bawl out from the top of their voice on the public platforms and do nothing and earn cheap glory, or that they should every day flood the newspapers with "open letters," or political letters. It is also not advocated that a Parsees should show meaningless enthusiasm much above their culture, calibre, creed and cast. Let them keep their heads cool, and criticise the actions of both the public and Government with sober thoughts, constructive criticism and fruitful suggestions. Let a Parsee youth be a Non-Cooperator if he chooses but let him not always maintain that he is right and others are wrong. In short let him be a political opponent but not a political fanatic.

The point we wish to maintain is this, that (1) devotion and duty, (2) sacrifice and selfdenial, (3) sobriety and sincerity, (4) fortitude and forbearance, (5) enthusiasm and energy, (6) love and liberty, the main characteristics of a true Zorastrian, are wanting, in many of the Parsees. These should be awakened in every Parsee heart. May not ingratitude, base selfishness attend the true Zorastrian creed as an ever-enduring stigma. I sincerely entreat my co-religionists to remember that it was a Parsee who showed Indians the way to "Swaraj", and may the Parsees also be able to obtain, by reason of their unflagging zeal, "Swaraj" for Mother India.. Amen!

PROHIBITION BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 16.

Mr. V. R. Gupte, M.L.C., who had given notice of his intention to ask for leave to introduce his Prohibition Bill in the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Council has been informed that the same requires the previous sanction of the Government of India under Section 80B of the Act inasmuch as the proposed prohibition to the import of foreign wines affects the customs receipts.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Kurseong message of July 16th says Through running on the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway has been resumed.

* * * *

A meeting of the Burma Legislative Council has been called for on the 27th July, 12th and 26th August. (A. P.)

* * * *

Attaulah, a servant of Major Herdon, Sub-divisional Officer, Sirhind Canal and his wife were murdered in cold blood on June 26th last at Lahore.

* * * *

Mr. G. L. Colvin, of the Ministry of Transport, has been appointed Agent of East Indian Railway. He is expected to arrive in India in October.

* * * *

Three men, two being Burmans, charged with intimidation in connection with Monday's hartal were convicted and sentenced two to three months, one to two and half months. (A. P.)

* * * *

The "Times" has decided to send, as its special correspondent, for the Prince's Indian tour, Sir Harry Perry Robinson, who represented that paper as its war correspondent chiefly on the Western front, says the "Pioneer". (A. P.)

* * * *

A Karachi message of July 16th says Preceded by three hours of soaking rain, accompanied by wind storm, thunder and lightning, monsoon has broken in Karachi. The actual fall within two hours of the morning has been registered at half an inch. (A. P.)

* * * *

The Burma District orders state that henceforth no enclosure will be reserved for spectators of ceremonial "Narafes" but space for the carriages of Lieutenant Governor, Officer Commanding, District Chief Judge, Bishop of Rangoon and foreigners who are accredited consuls will be reserved. (A. P.)

* * * *

A Rangoon message of July 16th says several cases against anti-drink campaign volunteers for disobedience of police orders resulted in fines. Accused refused to pay in all cases preferring imprisonment.

A Calcutta message July 16th says:—Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfers one shilling three and one fourth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and nine thirty-second pence.

* * * *

Propaganda against non-cooperation is being carried on actively in parts of Behgal mofussil notably at Barisal where a number of meetings are being well held and branch committees formed. At Commilla a League of Peace and Order has been established. (A. P.)

* * * *

The latest report on working of Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. shows that subject to audit the available profit for the past year after payment of salaries, other charges and expenses and the annual contribution to the provident fund and making full provision for rebate bad debts, depreciation of investments etc. is Rs. 12,35,491-12-8. (A. P.)

* * * *

A Punjab Provincial Congress communique states:—"Aga Mohamed Safdar, Secretary, Punjab Khilafat Committee, Syed Attaulaha Shah, Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, and Master Gurditta Mall, Circle Officer of Multan Circle, have been deputed to Shahpur for amicable settlement of difference between Hindus and Muslim there."

* * * *

Referring to the appointment of Mr. G. F. De Montmorency, as Chief Secretary on the staff of the Prince of Wales, the "C. and M. Gazette," Lahore, says:—It is a great honour for this Province that an Officer of the Punjab Commission should be elected for this post. He is at present officiating Chief Secretary to Punjab Government. (A. P.)

BENGAL SANITATION.

HOW TO IMPROVE IT.

CONFERENCE OF PRESS REPRESENTATIVES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The Conference to which the editors of the newspapers in Bengal had been invited to meet Sir Surendranath Banerji, Minister for local Self-Government, for the purpose of considering the questions connected with sanitation in Bengal was held in the Town Hall this morning. Editors of about forty papers were present

Sir Surendranath, in the course of his address on the sanitary problem in Bengal, remarked, at the outset, that the present Conference was the first to which representatives of the Press had been invited by the Government to discuss sanitation and added that in discussing such a question they were beyond the pale of conflict and controversy. The Minister quoted figures to show that the death-rate in Bengal, in 1919, was nearly nine per thousand in excess of the birth-rate and asked the Press to rouse public opinion to the gravity of the situation, for the health problem in Bengal was the problem before which all others sank into insignificance. The two chief factors which had produced this awful mortality were cholera and malaria. To check the former it was necessary to obtain supply of pure water and he acknowledged the zeal of the local bodies to achieve that end.

GREATEST SCOURGE OF BENGAL.

Dealing with malaria which he described as the greatest scourge of Bengal Sir Surendranath discussed the measures which are being taken to combat the disease and said they resolved themselves into two parts, major and minor. The latter comprised village conservancy and sanitation including cleansing of tanks and declamation of local sanitary areas and lay within the province of local bodies and in this connection good work was being done by anti-malarial cooperative societies of which twenty at present existed in Bengal. Discussing the major anti-malarial operations the Minister said they must be undertaken on a large and comprehensive scale commensurate with the magnitude of the work. He pointed out that statistics showed that Eastern Bengal had least malaria of all the parts of the province and best health. This was due to inundations of great rivers and if other parts of Bengal were to be freed from malaria the same conditions must as far as possible be established. The western and central parts being deltaic or semi-deltaic favoured introduction of the system known as "Bonification" which regulated the flow of water with a view to improving the health of the people and fertility of the soil would include in Bengal drainage schemes, resuscitation of dead and salted rivers, sanitation and irrigation. Sir Surendranath pointed out such a scheme would involve heavy expense and he recommended the formulation of a programme of anti-malarial operations for the whole province the cost to be met by loans.

The Legislative Council would of course have to vote loan, but he appealed to the Press to prepare the ground by leading and guiding public opinion. The loans would be repaid with compound interest in the improved health and added material prosperity of the people and there was no nobler mission to which representatives of the Press and the leaders of public opinion might address themselves with whole-hearted unanimity.

A short discussion followed and a resolution was passed to the effect that every effort should be made to cooperate with the Government in propagating sound ideas on public health and sanitation, that health works of permanent utility should be financed by loans and that sanitation should be taught as compulsory subject in schools.

MOVES OF BRITISH UNITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

The following communique is issued:—

The following moves of British units to and from India will take place during trooping season 1921-22: (A) to India from the United Kingdom:—4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, 4th Queen's Own Hussars, 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery (headquarters), Battery Royal Horse Artillery "L" battery, Royal Horse Artillery 4th Medium Brigade (headquarters) 13th to 16th medium, Batteries Royal Garrison Artillery, 11th Armoured Car Company from Egypt, 11th Hussars (Prince Albert Own), 2nd Battalion, the King's Regiment (Liverpools) from Mesopotamia, 1st Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotts of Wales), 2nd Battalion the York and Lancaster regiment from Hongkong, 2nd Battalion the Wiltshire Regiment, (Duke of Edinburgh's).

(B) from India to the United Kingdom—5th Royal Irish Lancers, 19th Royal Hussars (Queen Alexandria's Own), 21st Lancers (Empress of India's) to Egypt, 3rd Brigade Royal Horse Artillery (headquarters) "D" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, 2nd Brigade Headquarters Royal Garrision Artillery, 9th Medium Battery Royal Garrison Artillery, 10th Medium Battery Royal Garrison Artillery, 11th Medium Battery Royal Garrison Artillery, 12th Medium Battery Royal Garrison Artillery to Mesopotamia, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, 4th Battalion the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own) to Therhine, 1st Battalion Kings Own Scottish Borderers.

The stations in India to which the incoming units will be posted together with any additional relief movements during ensuing cold season will be notified shortly. The above moves may be subject to possible alterations.

No. 48 Divisional Signal Company will not now return to India as a complete unit as the Company ceased to exist in Mesopotamia on 1st June 1921.

Dishandment orders for 2/10th Jats have been issued.

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SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION.

AGE LIMIT ABOLISHED IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 17.

In pursuance of the resolution passed by legislative council in February last and in conformity with the opinion of Board for the school leaving certificates Government of the United Province have decided to abolish the minimum age limit for School Leaving Certificate Examination.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 16.

At a public meeting a scheme will be launched to found a memorial to late Mrs. I. L. Rieu, wife of Commissioner in Sind. It is proposed that this should take the form of a home for those who through old age or any infirmity are unable to earn a living combined with an industrial school for the inmates of the home and other crippled and schools for the blind and the deaf and the dumb. It is proposed that the home and school should be open to any resident of Sind and run by an Association called "The Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association Life membership of this Association will be open to donors of Rs. 500 and donors of Rs. 2,000 will be allowed to the name one of the tenements the home and donors of Rs. 5,000 will be allowed to name one of the larger rooms or halls after any one whose memory they may desire to commemorate.

DEMANDS OF AMRITSAR MUNICIPALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, July 15.

The Amritsar Municipality have passed resolutions urging the removal of the application to the city of the Seditious Meetings Act and demanding the release of the martial law prisoners and thanking the Punjab Legislature for remitting indemnity on Amritsar.

NANKANA CASE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 15.

In the Nankana Case going on from day to day before Mr. Campbell, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, is in Central Jail. Evidence of one or two survivors of incidents of 20th February has just been finished. The case is likely to last till the end of August.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 16.

The Rice market is still high fluctuating between 592 and 585. Big mills sold 15,000 bags for August delivery at 590. Market closed dull. The table of prices of retail rice to the end of June shows no perceptible rise over June 1920, the same in districts affected by scarcity.

REGISTRATION OF EDITORS

THE "TRIBUNE'S" OPINIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 16.

With regard to the suggestion for the registration of Editors, the "Tribune" thinks that in the present state of relations between the Press and the Magistracy, the declaration before a Magistrate is bound to be extremely unpalatable to a large number of newspaper men and that the object in view can be attained by making it obligatory for the newspaper to publish the name of its editor. The only objection to this course is that it will affect the modesty of a good many humble and unostentatious persons to see their names advertised from day to day. This objection is overcome if instead of making it obligatory upon newspaper to publish the name of its editor in every single issue it is provided that the paper must at the time of both appointment of a new editor and conclusion of his term of office make a definite statement to that effect. Failure to make such a statement being an offence punishable with fine and it being further provided that until an editor has definitely announced cessation of his connection with the paper he has been serving, presumption will be that he is still its editor.

EMOLUMENTS OF IMPERIAL SERVICES.

PROTEST AGAINST MEREMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Rai Baikuntanath Sen Bahadur, President, Indian Association, has sent the following telegrams to the Right Hon. Mr. Montagu and the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—"Indian Association alarmed at reported answers of Secretary of State to questions in Parliament regarding proposals for further increment in emoluments of imperial services. Public opinion emphatically considers present rates exhorbitant and will strongly resent further increment which should not be granted until Legislative Assembly expresses its opinion."

REPLY TO PIECE-GOODS ASSOCIATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 16.

The Government of India, Finance Department, has replied to the Chairman, Delhi Piecegoods Association's letter pointing out that while fully realising the injury to India's trade by the continuance of dispute over imported goods the Governor-General-in-Council, considers that the matter is entirely one which must be settled by the good sense of the parties on either side and that any intervention on the part of the Government was not likely to expedite settlement.

At the Allahabad High Court Mr. Justice Wallachhas admitted an interesting revision case in which the applicant Mr. M. C. White of E. I. Railway in claim decreed by a lower court contends that certain articles of clothing including silk stockings etc. supplied to the applicant's wife were not necessaries, nor suited to the position of an engine driver's wife and he was not liable to pay their price.

ONA RACING, 1921.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

Before proceeding further I wish this week to offer on behalf of several members of the racing public a word of appreciation of my predecessor's services, which owing to his business calls is unable to do any longer.

He done the reporting of the Bombay and Poona Meetings now for many years. Almost immediately he was in the field he found that the game was not being played as it should. There were fouls, off sides, sticks, kicks, etc. mixed up with pulling, stopping, doping and jobbery which a string of references in the persons of the Western India Turf Club officials, either could not or would not see. His writing got him into bad odour with Western India Race officialdom but in spite of the ill will and at times discourtesy shown him by those in authority, he continued to do what he felt was a duty to the public who paid the piper while others called the tune.

There is little doubt that his fearless comments have done immense good : they have only resulted in curtailing the operations of the unscrupulous gangs that were so active a couple of years ago. He hardly posed as a superhuman or divine being and was always ready to apologise for and admit a fault or error. His sins were counted great through his finding occasion to point out shortcomings in officials, as if they were ethereal beings, conceived in perfection and planted in surroundings treated only by saints and angels. That all in the garden is not beautiful has lately been realised more and more and though perhaps the Western India Turf Club would not be disposed to offer him a certificate for his past efforts the racing public will always recognise his disinterested services in the interests of racing in Western India.

The post vacated by him has come the way of one who also has seen and knows what the veteran did.

He also regards it as his duty should the occasion arise to bring to notice such irregularities or shortcomings as he feels require the attention of what appears to him to be the strongest body of officials that have so far held office.

The first point that strikes him is the question of renewing trainers' and jockey's licenses arising from a rumour that a certain trainer who had charge of a large string in Bombay has come out to find that he is not to be granted a license for Poona. It appears that when leaving the country clearances—subject to cancellation at any time—are granted to these men but if in the meantime it is found that not they themselves but others have been paying their tailors' bills, the Stewards decide not to renew their licenses for this or some other cause, but this decision is not known to them till they are back again in India.

This doesn't seem quite as it should be for if the Steward find it encumbent on them to withhold a license surely it would be far preferable that the one concernal, be so informed as early as possible instead of permitting him to return and join that very select contingent of the general public that during the season makes Bombay, Poona and Calcutta its headquarters and but for the fact hat they are well groomed and always in funds could be had up as vagrants for they certainly seem to have no ostensible means of earning a livelihood.

Another point. The order of the Club that refers to owners not taking sufficient personal interest in the management of their horses does not quite show what perhaps the Stewards had in their mind when it was drafted. The intention strikes the writer as giving the Stewards the option of refusing under cover of "insufficient attention" the entries of such owners whom they consider undesirables. If this is not their intention the order as it stands needs modifying for no provision is made for an absent owner or owners in other parts of India who cannot possibly be expected to exercise any personal check in the affairs of their stables.

Another ten days will find us looking up old —— programmes and working out systems and mapping out the good time that will follow in spite of the fact that this has been done dozens of times before only to result in a big figure on the wrong side of the slate in the end. But hope springs eternal in the human breast and if it were not so, where would their ever be the crowds to be seen at a Race meeting?

How is it that the man broke to the world can always raise enough, never to miss a meeting when an otherwise deserving case would find it the most difficult thing to obtain even Rs. 50 to tide over temporary troubles. But as these points are of little interest beside the greater ones connected with our subject it may be mentioned in conclusion that two good performers in Barto and Paladin are dead and gone, that Purtoo Singh will ride again for Mr. Gocouldas, that Lambert has been retained by Mr. Burn; J. Flynn by Mr. Gahagan, Townsend by Mr. R. R. S.; J. R. Flynn by Mr. S. N. Mahomed; Stokes by Mr. Mulla Feroze and Donnelly by Mr. Heath. More next week.

TRAINERS' LOTS.

For the convenience of Racegoers a list of horses with their trainers is given below:—

Abdul Wahid.—Braganza, Nusser, Scootra, Wrangler and Buckingham.

Aga Cumberally.—Honest Beauty, Domineer, Leopold, Karam, Arohduke, Hadoor, Gay Peter, Priam, Honeysuckle, Chaman, Jerwan, Shums, Unity, and Balkan.

Allan V. J.—Traveller, and Little Eva.

Ardeshir Cursetjee.—Caraway, Domio, Quarryman, Dunskey, Cyanite, Johnnie H., Footman, Gadtuna, Madamoiselle Foch, Royal Jewel, Archer, Bathurst, Flight Errant, Wayfiete, We Two; Crushed Glass, Miss Rollestone, Plaxtol, Ruon River, Miss Goodenough, Old Sport, St. Agne's Eve, Maiden Palm, Anaiza, Dartmoor, Kayid, Arvil, Taj, Waterloo, Kusra.

Bharucha Dr. J. E.—Another Night, Mynden Chief, Anxious, Companion, Bahadorjung, Aligarh, Grey Hawk, Atlas, Peninsular, Subha, and Buttonwood.

Bell. G.—Owen Roe, Whit Week, Roi Grison, Festivity, Mist, Lomo, Cheery Girl, Carton Pierre, Collingwood, Belle Voyageuse, Durban, Dowlat, Hakum, Zainulmuluk, Zuheir, and Sammy.

Blesch. C.—Dorania, House of Commons, Lace, White Poppy, Sunline, May Lass, Belstead, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Subeh Pasha, and Khazna.

Ebrahim Kadum.—Sherkhan, Scipio, Julius, White Spot, Hunter, Mackenzie.

Faraj Bin Sanad.—Rainfall, Centry, Anit, Victor, Black Guinea, Togram, Assurance, Paramount, Compliment, Weston, Doctor, Wadi, Baizad, Malik Aswad, Anter, Panchgani, India, Paris, Pahtak, Hindoostan, Nasaralla, Sun, Hanam, Good Star, Haydn, Dervish and Bhargash.

Ferguson Sr.—First Flier, Misri Lal, Unitoi, Red Quill, Goldgainer, Gold Quartz, Gold Reef, Oros, Tourney, Sospello, Gentle Saxon, Pastime, Mamstz, Divide and Victoria Cross.

Ferguson, Jr.—Carborundum, Garados, South Notts, She She, Mossley, Marcodia, Archlight, Blackwater, Marmion, Meg Merrilies, Kalooiah, Cataria, Maravedi, Viola, Steel Blue, Jovial, Zara, Kru-han, Shahzada, Portcullis, Dilswar, Kooleb, Khahoor, Arthur, Marine, Sir Visto, Fortis, Africa and Moyeed.

Firth.—Our Stephen, Bridgend, Fussy, The Pony, Marby, My Eva, Eothen, Soft Note, Resilience, Rivolette, Flotelle, Braida Garth, Whit Monday, Little Trout, Isle O'Sky, Birthday Clothes, and Binfield Grove.

Fletcher.—Poignant, Trostan, Sweet Adare, Cymar, Treidle, Vallance, Atrocity, On Leave, Southwell, Like Magic, Daphnis, and Dunbar.

Godfrey.—Not Much, Country Lad, Double or Quits, Woorali, Box O'Tricks, Simon Grab, Ragazzo, King's Own, Ramadan, Walhachin, Firpo, Vauclere, Ensay, Jadoo, Pharpar, Elsourise, Magnificence, British Controlled, Bluster, Violinist, Daysrping, Grande Place, Lord Jim, Lomonds Pride, Wandering Maid, Red Turk, Snowflake, Fasaif, and First Impression.

D. Greenhal Sr.—Charlie's Smile, The O'Malley, Chauntress, Brendan, Greig, Millmount, Black Peter, Double Win, Flemington, Black Friar, Tipster, Douglassie, Tipperary, and Silver Streak.

D. Greenhalgh Jr.—Quite Dark, William Allenby, Eager To, Pourboire, Look Out, Begarra, Very Little, Little Charlie, Mim, and Ilsbury Rose.

Dr. Haji.—Beadmaker, Last Day, Istamboul, Arcadian, and Bluey Lee.

Harrison.—Liberty, Fleurbaix, Pine Park, Oregon Pine, Ampanda, Pine Box, Japanese Pine, Dersingham, The Shah, Undies, Tessie, Penny Pie, Anthracite, Trezidella, Gavrelle, Aleli, Balira, Pine Tree, My Patsy, Milk Maid, Mexican Eagle, Leicester Square, Forrard Away, Quiver, Eccleston, Night Watch, Centre, Mountain Apple, Sugar Cane, My Royal, Vernon, Aladdin, Yavar.

Hoyt.—Lemon, Forward III, Matchlock, Cahir Lass, Baronvale, Limehouse Lights, Camberley Yuan, Kinta, Discarded, Ruby Mine, Kokab, Rashad, Rosehill, Chieftain, Marshal Joffre, Merle, Dickson, Royal Court, Magdala, Grey Renard, Adar, Noowar, Mage, Trade Mark, Mechanic, Model, Mikado, Marsha, Trade Mark, Mechanic, Model, Mikado, Tyrant, Marquis, Hannibal, Marshal Petain, Marshal Foch, Potentate, Wanbil, Gulmarg, Mothusalah, Baber, Akbar, Different.

Hoosein Aga Billy.—Ferry Boat, Bismark, Arabistan, Jupiter, Battleaxe, Cairo, Talisman, Top Notch, Lutchman and Tankard.

Husein Obayeed.—Greeting, Potiphar, Saler shah and Hipshee.

D. S. Irani.—Hurrah and Johore.

J. K. Irani.—Black Walnut, Rock Ferry, Belle Syme, Ho Ho, Fire Finch, Mirabelle, Miss Glad Eyes, Zea, Elphene, Vlinger, Lupinus Deelin, Smokeless, Moreen, Brindisi, Investor, Mighty Atom, Vulcan, Viper, Red Cross, Chrysanthemum, Bhookhri and Quantity.

Mr Noble.—Checkmate, On the Square, Hibernia, Warminster, Dublin, Abadan and Tasmania.

H. Jamsetjee.—Glass Rock, Explosive, Precise, Baby Blake, Substance, Hyderi II, Good Game, Tiger, Miteb and Kaiumers.

Jarulla Bin Talib.—Khundil, Mandil, Malta, Andolis, King Palace, Lookmani, Connaught, Marzook, Vershan, Moon, Manock, Planet, Red Jacket, Fareek, Gulbahar, Mohandis and Reeman.

Jasim Bin Mahomed.—Saunterer, Courtier, Kingcraft, Isonomy, Master Malix, Paragon, Prince Charlie and Emperor.

Jennings.—Flying Dart, Fretwork, Ila's Fancy, The Lark, Mary's Lamb, Mammon, Nova Aquitae, Nurse Bobs, Paragua, Saxon, Fancy Fair, Moldavia, Noutbutweel, Princess Ila, Larrikin, Union Jack.

Jones.—Good Health, Kilt, Lover True, Splendid Spur, Pilgrim's Pase, Prime Boy, Bricken Bridge, Much Married, Rosey Tread, Gallant Spearman, Magical Mike, Leofric, Criadillo, Belgraven, Amir Aswad, and Glencoe.

Kamte.—Delight, Delegate and Krishna.

Mahomed Jamal.—Black Stone, Shirdak, Jimmy, Balance, Crescent, Musroor, Shanwar and Tookmachi.

A. R. Mahomed:—Allensmore, Lady Chanteful, Rueful, Applewood, Baby Grand, Bill Bailey, Lord Belmore and Fattahabad.

C. B. Mahomed.—Western Wave, Bruce Lodge, Monteith, Vassallo, Sentinal, Jaimal, Begum, Moon Light, Black Salma.

Mr. Mahomedally.—Angler, Blue Diamond, The Grafter and Cowaan.

Mrhomed Khailan.—Cessation, Barrage, Grey Gazelle, Pindar, Ameer, Monitor, Kitchener, Red Flower, Faisal, Bay Falcon, Good Boy, Captain, Khalan and Searcher.

Malone.—Nerissa, Troop Leader, Luana, Sage, Joyous Gard, Mimi, South Star, Claim A., White Simon, Miserable, Beggar Prince, Charles William, My Birthday, Moorsed, Gulistan, Honey, and Logic.

Moosa.—Murmansk, Shades of Night, Pretty Margaret, Tasty, Fine Trout, Vengeance, Bohea, Krushan (Eng.) Lady Ard; Triumph, White Rose, Sir Richard and Ptarmigan.

McCarthy.—King Harry, Lwow, Redspear Barbary, and Eudoxus.

Mowlud Haji Ali.—Pilot and Happy Land.

Noor Mahomed.—Mary Brown, Booster, Willlouyx, Powerful, Referee, Charity, Timon and Trojan.

Raj Mahomed Vazir.—Lucky Thought, Shanawaz, Truelove, Moderate, Theara, Ishalla, Apollo, and Rehan.

Ramshaw.—Piccolo, Dori, La Hogue, Tagamor, Olivine, Chummy, Summer's Joy, Verna, Sugary Sam, Senparison, Cally, Waveline, Hail Columbia.

Robinson.—Roubaix, Verge, William the Beau, Cherry and Black, Gipsy's Advice, Sangelo, Stellite, Cracknell, Silver Saint, Fitz Clarence, Dialect, Bell Metal, Plymouth Rock, White Bell, Night Bomber, The Count, Catchup, Antic, Treasury, Polyorama, Cheechako, Sauce (late Catsup), Caligula, Cyllian and Reciprocity.

Ryan.—Lady Cleopatra, Margaret Joyce, Belvedere, Anlivia, Robina, Christmas Holiday, The Plough, Discussion, Luxmi, Lacrifcea, Cork Glass, Larry Quin, Royal Charter, Simon Pet, Try All, Avro, Count Hannibal, Resident, Nevermind, Limerick, Ayr Laddie and Ruddigore.

Shamlan.—Hero, Municipal, Karikata, Jericho, Najdi, Taimurjung, Almas, Paleface, Velvet, America, Romeo, Tayeed, Tired Tim, Gold King, Orator, Fiddler, Malabar, Maharaja, Goodman, Surhan, Vagrant and My Moon.

Sharaballi.—Trafalgar, Eagle, Parimd, Shikari and Persian Star.

Sorabjee Rustomjee.—Lucko Queen, Overseas, D.N.P. Bantom and White Boy.

Sulleman Mahalla.—Aflatoon, Jeedm, and Wilson.

Syed Mustapha.—Greenfield, Dictate, Imkin, Abood, Silver Grey, Hamlet, Benares, Ashrof, Hoomayun, Patriot, Small Diamond, Salamah, Golshan and Yadghar.

Syed Rashid.—Winning Post, Desert Flower, All Clear, Silver, Marshall, Monarch, and Sir Jamal.

Templeman.—Warburton, Thunder, Land Lady, Renetta, Love Glass, Easter Holiday, Lively, Gunda, Laranja, Heir-at-Law, Pin Money, Cresset, Gantry, Fugle Lady, Calder Vale, Douglas Priam, Toddy, Tit Bits and Nawabzada.

S. H. A. Wahab.—Dreadnought, Aeroplane, Tunis, Yellow Claw, Latif, Cummer, Asteor Wamba, Helicon and Lamington.

Yussuff.—Baloon, Tantalus, Mehrooba, Huntsmano, Austerlitz, Multiform, Patel, Clinker, Clearer, Radiff, Red Ruby, Firjah, Samayet.

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SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS VS. SCOTLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 16.

The match between the Australians and Scotland was resumed to-day at Edinburgh. The Australians were dismissed for 511. Mayne, 80. Armstrong, 61. Collins, 113. Andrews, 125.

MATCH RESULTS IN DRAW.

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 0-15 p.m. July 17.

Scotland made 284 for 8 when the stumps were drawn at Edinburgh, to-day, and the match resulted in a draw. Kerr, Captain of the Scotland side made 147, including 12 fours and Alexander 60 including 8 fours.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 16.

Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 237.

Gloucester beat Warwickshire by 4 wickets.

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 0-15 p.m. July 17.

Sussex beat Northants by an innings and 29 runs.

Worcester beat Somerset by 128 rubs.

Kent beat Essex by 8 wickets.

Hampshire drew with Nottingham, but were leading on the first innings.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The Players beat Gentlemen by 9 wickets.

RESULTS OF ECLIPSE STAKES

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. July 17.

The Eclipse Stakes was run at Sandown to-day and resulted as follows:—

Lord Astor's CRAIG AN ERAN 1
Lady James Douglas' BRAISHFIELD ... 2
Lord Astor's POMPADOUR 3

Betting:—7 to 2 on Craig an Eran, 8 to 1 against Braishfield; 33 to 1 against Pompadour

Five ran. Winner won by five lengths. three lengths separating second and third

DAVIS CUP CONTEST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., July 17.

In Singles of Davis Cup contest between France and India, Samazeuil (France) beat Jacob (India) 6/3, 8/6, 7/5.

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., July 17.

Sleem (India) beat Laurentz (France) 4/6 6/2, 3/6, 6/2, 6/0.

India is thus on level terms with France in her first Davis Cup venture and everything now depends on the doubles. It is likely that Jacob and Deane will represent India but nothing definite is known. Sleem must have risen to the occasion in great style by beating Laurentz and the love set at the end was a really great performance.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA Vs. B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CLUB.

A very interesting match was played yesterday afternoon between the Hindoo Gymkhana and the B. B. and C. I. Rly. C. Club on the ground of the former, when there was a fairly large number of spectators present. Weather was very fine and on account of rain on the previous day the ground of the Gymkhana was decidedly favourable to bowlers, hence, batsmen had to be very cautious at the time of playing the forward game. The home team, notwithstanding its good bowlers like Rana and Godambe, had to suffer an unpleasant defeat by 45 runs at the hands of the visitors. Had it not been for Rana and Godambe, who succeeded, practically, in knocking down all the wickets (the former securing 6 Wickets in 19 Overs, and the latter taking 4 Wickets in 17 Overs) the Gymkhana would have made a miserable show.

From among the visitors Bhapoo and Warden of the Quadrangular" fame made a good display in bowling (the former taking 6 Wickets in 8 Overs and the latter 4 Wickets in 8 Overs.) They had, practically, no need of trying other Bowlers, as the two bowlers mentioned above succeeded in capturing all the wickets. From among the visitors J. D. Antia hit one splendid "over-bound" stroke and Pardeshi succeeded in recording three boundary strokes. Warden, however, did not make as good display in batting as in bowling, and to him the ground seemed so fast that he had to throw down his bat thrice at the time of Rana's effective bowling.

The following were the scores recorde when the stumps were drawn for the day:

HINDOO GYMKHANA.

1st innings).

1 Mr. S. S. Dongre, 10; 2 Mr. B. D Jog, 0; 3 Mr. H. M. Mahale, 5; 4 Mr Chowdhary, 1; 5 Mr. S. R. Godambe, 2; 6 Mr. D. A. Shete, 25; 7 Mr. N. H. Kharwa 1; 8 Mr. M. H. Rana (Captain), 6; 9 Mr. B. M. Naidu, 0; 10 Mr. S. N. Balsare (not out) 1; 11 Mr. V. N. Reghe, 1, extras 1, 53 runs.

B. B. & C. I. Rly. C. C.

(1st innings.)

1 Mr. K. G. Pardeshi, 28; 2 Mr. P. Date 9; 3. T. D. Antia (Jn.) 1[illegible] Mr. P. Vithal 5; 5 Mr. K. R. Swamy [illegible]6 Mr. B. B. More 5; 7 Mr. Bhapoo [illegible]) 7; 8 Mr. J. Antia (Sn.) 2; 9 Mr. E. W. Stanley (Capt.) 1; 10 Mr. Johann 0; 11 Mr. J. S. Warden 1, extras 11, total 96 runs.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

MATCHES ENDING IN CONFUSION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

To-day's programme of the Football Challenge Shield Competition consisted of two matches, namely, Calcutta vs Mohun Bagan, and Wari vs. Jamalpore, but neither of these was played to the finish. Calcutta-Mohum Bogan Match drew an enormous crowd. For the first five minutes Calcutta were all over the Indian team and in the next four minutes a fair even play occurred when the spectators continually encroached on the field of play. The game was abandoned. The other match did not fare any the better. When half time ended Jamalpore had scored two goals to Waris one but spectators seeing the plight of the team also encroached on the field with the result that this game had also to be abandoned.

On abandonment of the games much disorders prevailed. Spectators demanded back the small fees they had been charged for admission by Messrs. Headwards & Co. and this being refused they were reported to have been roughly handled. Fires were seen burning in two or three different places in the stand and they were put out immediately afterwards. There was much confusion but police were smartly out crowd dispersed.

RUGBY FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

WHITES vs. COLOURS.

An interesting practice game was carried out on the Oval on Saturday night by the Bombay Gymkhana men. The ground was in excellent condition for Rugby and some good handling was indulged in, which was of good augury for the Gymkhana Rugby season. Unfortunately near the end Cullen, the Irish International three-quarter, received rather a nasty injury, necessitating his retirement to hospital. It is to be hoped that he will speedily recover and be able to turn out, for his loss to the Gymkhana this season, when high hopes are being placed on the winning of the All-India Cup, would be absolutely irreparable.

RACING IN CALCUTTA.

(From Our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

JIN JITSU PLATE—Distance about 1 mile. Distance handicap for approved bonafide hacks.

Mr McGregor's LADY DAPHNE 6/5 Owner 1
Mr Deacon's JERRY 8/5 Mr Tomlinson ... 2
Mr Mackenzie's CAPTAIN KELLY 8/8 Owner ... 3

THIRD PONY PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs Handicap for ponies 14/2 and under.

Mr Blair's CYLARITY 11/3 Maj. Hilliard ... 1
Mr Hugues' PER CHANCE 10/7 Mr Tomlinson ... 2
Mr Ferguson's BRITISH DOMINION 10/10 Mr Pollard ... 3

PAPER CHASERS' PLATE—Distance 1½ miles over seven flights.

Handicap steeplechase for horses which have not won race. Value Rs. 750 or over.

Mr Milton's ADMIRAL BEN 10/2 Mr Pollard ... 1
Mr Radmore's REVIEW 12/12 Mr Shand ... 2

SECOND JODHPUR PLATE—Distance about 1 mile

Handicap flat race for horses which never won race of any description. Value Rs 750 or over

Mr Corries' PAT 10/0 Owner ... 1
Mr Radmore's SIR IVA 11/8 Mr Edward ... 2
Mr Simpson's PENELOPE 9/9 Mr Tomlinson 3

THIRD VISITORS' PLATE (Division I)—Distance 6 furlongs

Handicap for horses in third and fourth divisions.

Mr Lakhotia's FIASCO 10/9 Mr Barker ... 1
Mr Das' ZELIA 10/7 Mr Evers ... 2
Mr Collingwood's POMMERY 10/10 Mr Shorely ... 3

MEMBERS PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs

Distance handicap for horses that have never won race of any description. Value Rs. 50 or over.

Mr Bateman's OSWALD WATT 18/0 Owner 1
Mr Birkmyer's LE GATEAU 18/0 Owner 2
Mr Conningham's SANDOW 20/0 Owner ... 3

THIRD VISITORS' PLATE (Division II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Handicap for horses in the third and fourth divisions.

Nawab Murshidabad's WATER LILY 11/4 Mr C H Carleton ... 1
Mr Christie's SCOTTIFER 9/10 Mr Barker 2
Messrs Walford and Elliot's VICTORIA 9/7 Mr Smith ... 3

GLOBE CINEMA.

At the Globe Cinema Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have arranged to screen a genuinely fine Indian production "Sant Tukaram." It is a 6-reel drama of the life and doings of the great philosopher recluse Tukaram, who wielded extraordinary spiritual part in the time of the great Shivaji. The film is resplendent with awe-inspiring scenes and teems with devotional and patriotic episodes. The actual scenes described on the screen have been taken on the spot at Purandhar, and the Hindustan Film Company have spared neither pain nor money to make the film worthy of their name. This week's programme is a double-barreled one. It includes also four reels of the current serial "The Lurking Peril."

WEST END CINEMA.

Faithful to their pledge, Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have booked for their West End patrons a really delicious and enlivening drama of modern western life. The film that ought to please the "classes" who usually patronise the Picture House at New Churney Road, is "Miss Hobbs", a rollicking, humorous photoplay, adapted from the celebrated novel of the great Master-delineator of social foibles, Jerome K. Jerome. "Miss Hobbs" is the product of modern awakening of the weaker sex. She hates man at the commencement, and ends by loving him! The story is peculiarly interesting, and the screen version of it is indeed splendidly cut up, both in photography and acting. The well-known Cine Beauty Wanda Hawley enacts the lady-faddist, and is supported by a powerful cast. There is mirth and gaiety and liveliness coupled with realistic earnestness, throughout it.

Several non-cooperators at Tuksan have joined the Reform League.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Truth is the watchword of India today. Let us ever keep that before us and be fair.

I have noticed that any insult offered by a *White face* to an Indian is generally put down as *"Englishman* insults Indian." Now in all fairness we must learn to distinguish between the genuine article and the "other." The average Indian clerks assistant, student or others who travelby tram and train are often subjected to insult and even injury by white men. To the average Indian, all white faces are "European", or what he means, Englishman. Since more has been done to embitter, nay, promote racial hatred by these assaults, mental as well as physical, generally by hard-drinking, hard-swearing *half-caste* fellows, it is only fair that we must learn to distinguish between the two.

I would say, that most of these railway and platform incidents have been occasioned by *white people* who are *no more recognised by Englishmen* as their own, than by us. Do not heed them.

Friendly Englishmen feel this keenly, your classifying them with these blots on European life in this country. So learn to distinguish, for it is most important for the goodwill and fellowship between the two peoples, the Indians and the English. All the rest is mere weed. Leave it to itself and neglect it.—Yours, etc.

A. F. S. T.

Bombay, 16th July, 1921.

THE DHARWAR INCIDENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your Saturday's leading article you ask with reference to the Dharwar Incident "Where are the Liberals"? In answer, I may inform you that my friend Mr. Girjashanker B. Trivedi M.L.C. (Thana District) has sent in a series of interpellations for the Poona session of the Bombay Legislative Council, and I am quite sure a debate will be raised on the incident by other members. You demand a "special impartial inquiry to be set on foot immediately." If Government appoints a special Commission of inquiry, you are sure to quarrel with the composition of the Commission and it would be strange if you would not cast doubt on the impartiality of the members *abinitio*. As regards your final tilt at the liberals at their inactivity in not going to the spot and investigating matters themselves, I don't suppose you have by your writings contributed to act in any public capacities. Supposing prominent Liberals do go to Dharwar—it is most necessary and important that they should go—and start inquiries, do you sincerely believe that the *khadiwallas* will assist them in the least? And after all the latter are, with the exception of the Police the sole witnesses to the incident. Rather would they not use the occasion for another go at the "traitorous moderates"? It is very unjust of you to bring "Liberals" into ill odour everywhere, destroy their influence with the masses of the people and then turn round and accuse them of leaving the masses alone. Sir, I am not a member of any political organization in Bombay, but I sincerely believe your policy, and the policy of some of our non-cooperator friends of constantly having dings at the Liberals is an utterly suicidal policy, to describe the ill-effects of which would require my inditing another letter, which I reserve for another occasion.—Yours, etc.,

B. M. ANANDA RAO.

Bombay, July 16.

THE GANDHI CAP.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the account in your paper of the dismissal of Mr. Kashalkar for wearing a "Gandhi Cap," I would call upon each and every member of the staff of Messrs. Shaw Wallance and Co., to wear a "Gandhi Cap" and be at his desk if he does not wish his employers to be so autocratic as to dictate to him as to what to wear and what not. Such conduct on the part of any employer is silly and foolish in the extreme and betrays utter lack of common sense. For others to sit with their hands folded and see a colleague dealt with in this way is unthinkable to me and I only hope the whole Indian Staff will be as courageous as Mr. Kashalkar and throw a challenge to their employers to dismiss them, which they can do by each of them wearing a "Gandhi Cap." This incident reveals how foolishly one can act when one is excited and off his head, as the management must have been at the time they came to the decision of dismissing Mr. Kashalkar.—Yours, etc.

DHUNJISHAW S. DALAL.

Bombay, July 16.

NAIGAM, DADAR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—A two-storied building in the above locality has not received a drop of water on the top floor since November last and though the monsoon is in full swing, we are not getting beyond the usual two hours supply from 8-10 to 10-10 a.m. This locality is the living place of the poor workmen of Kohinoor and Spring Mills and their plight can be better imagined than described under these restrictions. The Improvement Trust have taken over almost all the dwelling houses and such is the care the Trust is taking of its tenants. Dear Editor, is there any veritable hell in Bombay subject to such restrictions. The west side of Dadar locality is much better off in this respect. The only excuse I have been able to gather is that the Kohinoor and Spring Mills consume our supply and they are giving fat dividends by our supply of water. Why can't W. W. D. limit the supply to them?—Yours, etc.

N. S. N. MURTHY.

Narain Building,
Naigam, Dadar,
July, 18.

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE,

The National College, Bombay opens a School of Science (Chemistry) on the 2nd of August 1921 having Compulsory Course for two years.

(a) Inorganic and Organic Chemistry (complete theotrical) (b) Applied Chemistry (Industrial) as for example: Manufacture of soaps, oils, fats, heavy alkalis and Industrial working of aniline dyes and colours etc. and Voluntary course for a third year.

Advanced research work in Inorganic and organic Chemistry.

Students who have passed the 1st year Arts Examination will be admitted.

College entrance fees Rs. 5 and Rs. 50 per term are charged. No fees are charged for laboratory work.

STAFF.

Prof. N. M. Bhathena, B.S., F.C.S. (Columbia U.S.A.) and Prof. M. G. Kale M.A.

LABORATORY.

Mr. A. B. Godrej of the Godrej Safe Manufacturing Co. has generously offered to equip and maintain an up to date Laboratory for the use of the National College students studying in the School of Chemistry.

Mr. N. M. Bhathena will place his up-to-date Library of Books on Science and also his Industrial and research Chemical Laboratory at the disposal of the students.

Lecture hours:—10 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 11-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m.

Address:—N. M. Bhathena's Industrial Chemical Research Laboratory, Near Parsi Statue, Byculla.

Accommodation being limited, those desirous of joining this school should apply immediately to the Principal, National College, Bombay, 103 Tardeo Road.

The last date for application is the 30th July, 1921.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

MR. PANANJPE'S ATTEMPT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 16.

It is understood on reliable authority that the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Education Minister, has under contemplation the appointment of a strong Committee to go into the question of compulsory elementary education for this Presidency and that an official announcement on the subject may be expected shortly. The Chairman will be Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and the Committee will contain a proper representation of all interests involved in the issue before the Committee.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

The whole of last week Bombay had plenty of rains, and particularly at the end of the week there was more than enough. In fact there were heavy rains On Saturday it seemed as if the skies were going to clear, but at night again plenty of water fell. The Sunday again was clear for the greater part of the day, but in the evening it rained cats and dogs. For more than an hour it rained heavily and continuously with the result that the drains were unable to carry away all the water that precipitated itself on the roads. By about 9 p.m. the roads were fully covered with water in some places more than knee-deep and it was impossible to pass them. There was a complete dislocation of tram traffic for more than an hour. At Girgaum, Shaikh Memom Street, Parel and Byculla the roads were full of water and traffic was at a standstill. Long rows of tramcars were tending everywhere unable to move either way. By about 10 p.m. the road were clear and trams began to move about again.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 17.

The trough of low pressure has returned nearly to its usual position but the monsoon is weaker. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Konkan, local in Upper Burma, Bihar, United Provinces, Upper Sind, Rajputana, West of Central India, Malabar, Mysore, Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Baluchistan, Gujrat, west of Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui one inch Tezpur three; Gauhati one; Dubri four; Shillong one and half; Cherrapunji seven; Bogra one; Jalpaiguri seven; Darjeeling one; Purnea one and half; Cawnpore Roorkee three quarters, Jodhpur three quarters; Ajmere a half; Kotah, Veraval, Neemuch a quarter; Karwar one.

Forecast—Extension in the Central Provinces.

AN EDITOR FINED.

(Associated Press.)

SILCHAR, July 16.

The Editor and the printer of the paper "Surma" had been fined Rs. 250 and Rs. 25 respectively on a charge under section 153 A. I. P.

EVEREST OR GOWRISHANKAR?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of your scientific readers let me know why the name of the highest mountain peak in the world has been changed from "Gowrishankar" to "Mt. Everest." In all the old atlases and text-books on Geography it was invariably designated by the former name; and it will therefore be interesting to know why the old name has now been dropped.—Yours, etc.,

F. R. G. S.

July 18.

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 16.

On the requisition by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and others, the Madras Provincial Congress Committee met yesterday to consider and alter the time and place of the first meeting of the new Committee, under the Nagpur constitution, fixed by the Executive Committee at Trichinopoly, on Sunday, the 17th instant. About fifty-five members attended, Mr. Venkatarama Iyer presiding.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar moved his resolution fixing the meeting on the 24th at Madras. Points of order were raised, viz. that the old Committee was dead and that the notice of meeting was too short. Discussion followed. It is understood that the President declined to state whether the old Congress Committee was living or dead, and held that a short notice could not vitiate a meeting, though it might entail an adjournment; but he gave ruling that the general body being incompetent to revise the executive committee proceedings, the general body meeting was not properly constituted.

A PROTEST.

About thirty members immediately issued a protest to the press on the ground that the President ruled on a matter beyond his competence. The protest is signed by Messrs. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Rangaswami Iyengar, Satyamurthy Secretaries, Gopalaswamy Mudaliar, E. L. Iyer and others, their main contention being: (1) elections to the new Committee are invalid, having been held without reference to the general body, the sole authority, under the constitution and under the resolution of the executive Committee at the meeting without a quorum. (2) elections are irregular, incompetent, haphazard; (3) a new meeting should be convened by the existing Provincial Congress Committee and not by its executive, (4) no notice or very short notice was given to several members; hence it is understood several prominent Congress from Madras are absenting themselves from Trichinopoly meeting, tomorrow.

CONGRESS ELECTIONS AT TRICHY.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

TRICHINOPOLY, July 17.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, General Secretary, Indian National Congress has issued the following statement:—

In order not to disturb the work of collection for the Swaraj Fund election work in this province was taken up late in accordance with the directions issued by the executive of the old provincial congress committee. The organising secretaries conducted elections throughout the province since the fourth instant for returning representatives to the district councils and the Provincial Congress Committee under the new constitution. The old executive committee fixed the seventeenth instant and Trichinopoly for the first meeting of the newly elected members to elect their executive and representatives to the All India Congress Committee. At the last moment the old committee general body was summoned on special requisition to a meeting on the 15th instant upon one day's notice and it was moved that the executive committee's proceedings be suppressed and a fresh place and date fixed. The meeting arrangements at Trichy were all complete, nearly 600 members had up to date returned and many leaving had left from distant places. Ten district organising secretaries strongly protested against the disturbance of the arrangements. The point of order was taken and Mr. T. V. Venkatrama Iyer, President ruled that the old general body had ceased to exist and could not interfere in this manner with the meeting of the body. The new provincial congress committee meets accordingly at Trichy on the 17th to elect their executive and their representatives to all India committee. Messrs. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Rangaswami and Satyamurthy who led the motion for cancelling the Trichy meeting are protesting against the ruling and are understood to refuse to take part in proceedings at Trichy. Notwithstanding this I am advising the Trichy meeting to go on with the proceedings in order that the province may elect its representatives to the All-India Committee before the important meeting on 28th instant bu if majority would agree not to mind inconvenience they would wait two days requesting protesters to reconsider and partake in the proceedings.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Luxmidas Mangaldas Shrikant is authorised by the Managing Council of the above referred Committee to start a Vishoodha Khadi (hand-spun and hand-woven) Stores, in his own building, A. 79, Sandhurst Road, on his own responsibility and he is certified by the Managing Council of our Committee as our bona-fide Vishoodha Khadi dealer.

Further our Committee requires willing voluntary workers, for making house to house visits for collection of foreign clothes. Volunteers desirous of doing this work are requested to enlist their names in Girgaum District Congress Committee's Office, Jariwalla Mansion, between 7 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) everyday excepting Friday. We require the assistance of lady volunteers as well in this work. Such volunteers will be given the certificates bearing the signature of any one of the three Hon. Secretaries. Foreign clothes will be accepted directly in our Committee's Office, Jariwalla Mansion, Sandhurst Road, and receipts will be passed to the owners of foreign clothes according to their wishes.

We also bring to the notice of the public in general and the residents of "D" in particular that Charkas, cotton slivers and other Charka accessories can be had daily from the Charka class conducted by our Committee at A, 79, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

In view of the conflicting reports in the Press, the Deccan Sabha has decided to ask for an independent Committee to enquire into the circumstances connected with the recent firing at Dharwar.—(A. P.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury to attend the High Court, at 11-30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 19.

Meeting of liquor sellers at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 5 p.m. when Mahatma Gandhi will speak.
Mahim (G) Ward Election to fill a vacancy on the Municipal Corporation.

WEDNESDAY, July 20.

The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., annual general meeting, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

GHEESTA—Hormusjee Nasserwanjee Gheesta (Menesse Auctioneer), aged 75, died on 16th July, 1921, at his residence, Old Ice House Bungalow, Girgaum.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AT LAMINGTON ROAD.

From Thursday the 21st instant a National School will be started at Lamington Road, Newchawl. The time of school will be as under: 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.; 12 p.m. to 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m to 10 p.m.

DECAPITATED DEAD BODY.

Further enquiries were instituted by the local Coroner on Saturday regarding the death of an unknown body which was found without the head, on the Mahalaxmi Race Course, on the night of the 27th ultimo.

Inspector Barnes said that at 9 p.m. on the 27th ultimo on receiving certain information he went to the Race Course and found the body near the six furlong post. It was lying on its back, headless and portions had been eaten up by dogs. The head was found the following day. There had been no clothes on the body, except a rag on a foot. He made a careful search at the Haines Road cemetery in the vicinity but no reopened grave had been traced there. Recognition of the body was impossible owing to its state.

Further enquiry stands adjourned.

DEAD BODY OF A WOMAN IN GUNNY BAG.

Further enquiries were resumed by the Coroner on Saturday regarding the death of the unknown Hindu woman, aged 30, whose body was found in a gunny bag on Worli Road on the 27th ultimo.

Dhanji Seoji, a man working under Mr. Mathuradas Lokaidas residing at first Kamathipura Lane, stated that the name of the woman was Sarjoobai and she was a Rajput widow. She was in his keeping for nine years. Since the 17th ultimo he was away from Bombay and the woman was alone in the room. He returned to Bombay on the 2nd instant and found her missing. He reported the matter to the police and subsequently, he was shown some of her clothes and ornaments, at De Lisle Road by the police. Some of her ornaments were missing. One Umarsing Shivhand used to visit her sometimes. The has not produced in Court, and in which the body of the deceased was found, was seen in the possession of Umarsing.

Further enquiries were adjourned.

A HOUSE COLLAPSE.

THREE MEN BURIED UNDER DEBRIS.

Yesterday, there was another house collapse in Bombay. About 2 o'clock in the early morning a thud was heard near Chandiwalla's Chawl at Currey Road when people came out and found that a portion of a block adjoining the chawl had come down. The police and the Fire Brigade were at once informed who soon came on the spot and began to make searches in the debris to see if any person was buried. Within about half an hour's time the police came by the dead body of one Surjoo Kaloo and sometime after the Fire Brigade men discovered two more dead bodies, who were identified to bear the names, Deoji Manaji, and Suba Baloo. The building was a two storied one and the portion which collapsed was being used as bathrooms and water closet.

A WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

At the Coroner's Court, A. H. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Soniboi, a Kamati woman aged about 35 years residing in a room at 6th Kamatipura Lane. It appears that on the 15th instant she hung herself by tying her 'saree' to the top hasp of the window of her room and the other part to her neck. It was alleged that the deceased had not been quite right in her mind and her mental derangement had been worse.

The jury returned a verdict that Soniboi died by hanging herself whilst she had been mentally deranged.

BURIED UNDER DEBRIS.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. H. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the deaths of Sarjoo Kaloo, aged 19, Deoji Manaji, aged 35 and Saba Dhakoo, aged 17, who were killed on the 15th instant by the fall of a portion of Chandiwalla's Chawl at Currey Road.

Bhau Kondiba, a mill-operative deposed that the deceased, Sarjoo was his countryman and had no relatives in Bombay. He lived with the witness on the second floor of the chawl. He went to the "Nahani" (bathroom) on the night of the 14th instant to wash his clothes. The 'nahani' portion of the building was three storeyed one, and it suddenly collapsed. Immediately, he went upstairs to see whether Sarjoo was there, and as he (the deceased) was missing, he, thereafter, with two other companions hurried to the fallen portion of the building, where he found under the debris his body.

One Babaji Gunaji identified the body of Deoji and deposed that the deceased had no relatives in Bombay and as he had heard of his death, he immediately went to the spot and saw his body under the debris.

Krishna Dhakoo identified the body of his brother Saba. He also found his (deceased's) body under the debris.

Deputy Inspector Tonssaint said on the 15th instant he went to the chawl at Currey Road below the bridge. The chawl had three stories. An archway divided it into two. There were water closets and near them bath-rooms. They were connected with the chawl by passages. It was raining at the time and it had been raining the night before. The 'nahanis' had collapsed. The fire-brigade ladder and ambulance-van and emergency wagon were near the building. The bodies were removed from the debris and sent to the morgue. Further enquiry was adjourned.

The Secretary of State having definitely refused the sanction of the premium bond loan, the Rangoon Municipality will apply to Government for a loan of forty lakhs to meet 18 months extraordinary expenditure on water reservoirs, the municipal market and other authorised schemes. (A. P.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, July 18, 1921.

THE NEED OF SURVEILLANCE.

We once asked a Swiss gentleman what he would describe as the most valuable principle of the Federal Constitution. He replied: "To keep the Executive under surveillance as one would a criminal lunatic". And as Switzerland is generally acknowledged to be the country in the world in which the ideal of Government for the greatest good of the greatest number is most nearly realised, it seems to us that the description deserves more than a passing thought from all who desire to "make the world safe for democracy." It is a fact that the possession of power is in itself an intoxicant which corrupts the nature of all save the most saintlike men, and renders them capable of actions which in a powerless condition they would be the first to condemn; and it is also a fact that the personnel of modern Government is recruited generally from the ambitious and self-advertising, a sort of men who, from the standpoint of the thinker, ought always to be kept strictly in the servant's place. "He that would be great among you, let him be your servant," is a sound maxim of political philosophy. If a State is to be governed by the personally ambitious or the men whose sole object is a career concluding in a goodly pension—and it is hard to see how, under present circumstances, this can be avoided—in order to secure the principles of true democracy, it is absolutely necessary to keep the Executive under surveillance "as one would a criminal lunatic", so enormous is the power of individual members to harm the people and the State itself.

But it is desirable that the keepers of even a lunatic should have some medical knowledge and some sympathy; should be able to present a diagnosis tending to the patient's cure and to remember that he is a patient, the victim of disease, and not at present responsible. We have been pondering this subject, in the light of Gandhi's theory of the "Satanic" nature of modern government; and it seems to us that, if the theory of demoniacal possession is correct, the demon alcohol must be held responsible for much that is deplorable in modern States. Alcohol, in its more genial and seductive form—we do not, of course, now refer to bestial drunkenness—makes men contented in a little circle; makes them regard loyalty to a boon companion as more important than religion and humanity, spreads a colour of conviviality over a system of corruption, makes men tolerant of abuses which have grown habitual; and while it makes for toleration of everything good or evil which is part and parcel of the dear (to the alcoholic) familiar way of life, makes for panic irritation against every factor which assails it. We do not for a moment deny that alcoholism as practised by respectable men who never, or very seldom, become visibly inebriated, has its genial side. It begets the optimism—really, pessimism—of the inimitable Dr. Pangloss: "All is for the best in this best of possible worlds." It makes for a policy of "live and let live" within clearly defined limits—the limits of the alcoholic illusion. It always—not at first, but in the course of years, when men have passed their prime—excludes the world-wide vision of humanity, making the patient think of his own comfort and success within a narrow circle, condone the conduct of a boon companion, and resent assaults upon his paradise with frantic rage. The "Christendom" of politics is alcoholic; Islam is anti-alcoholic. This contrast has undoubtedly embittered the religious difference, and strengthened the impossibility of understanding. It is accountable, in our opinion, very largely for the extraordinarily cynical transaction, which if a singularly persistent rumour does not lie, preceded the Treaty of Sevres. Some Greeks were after all the boon companions of our rulers while the Turks were rank outsiders, prohibitionists! We cannot forget that the only Turk of note whom we have ever known the ruling clique in England unanimously name in accents of profound affection was the greatest drunkard in the Turkish army—Nazim Pasha, Minister of War, who was killed in the little Revolution of Jan. 1913. The recent treatment of Ireland we regard as alcoholic, and this sudden *volte-face* now the Government perceives that its supports are tottering is alcoholic too, for alcohol inspires its votaries to save at all costs the existing situation regardless of consistency and right and wrong.

If that is the case in Europe—we do not assert that it is, but simply place a possible hypothesis before our readers—in a cool climate where the effects of alcoholic stimulant are less than in a sun-burnt land, what must be the case in India? We are led to the conclusion that a great deal of the misconduct of Europeans in this country of which Indians have to complain should be ascribed to the demon alcohol by the fact that all the Europeans we have actually seen insulting Indians have been recognisably alcoholic subjects. Of one thing we are absolutely certain; which is, that none of them were members of the I.C.S. We have no personal acquaintance with any District Magistrate, Collector or Commissioner. For aught we know they may be all teetotallers. But if there should by chance be here or there among them one who is a lifelong and a regular votary of alcohol, in this climate, that would account in our opinion for some spontaneous and sporadic outbursts of repression otherwise to us inexplicable, and also for the discrepancy in the reports of such affairs between the official and the people's versions. The demon alcohol is the father of illusion. It seems to us high time that the Government of India started picketing upon its own account.

A TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

It is difficult to measure the enormous extent of the mischief that has been done to the industrial future of this country by obstructionists and champions of vested interests. Their reckless and irresponsible statements have been allowed to thwart every endeavour for creating the necessary facilities for higher technological education and training. It appears that the same tendency has been manifested during the deliberations of the Technical and Industrial Education Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay and presided over by Sir M. Visvesvaraya. The note to the members suggesting, practically, the shelving of higher technical education is characteristic. It expounds with amazing naivete an altogether original educational theory. It lays down that persons of higher attainments must and usually do "grow out," automatically, "by their own efforts" from lower grades of training. We like the emphatic manner of the author of the note. And we would feign believe in the novel doctrine, for it would enable us to save the huge sums of money required for post-graduate and research work. But, unfortunately, not only do the history of education and the experience of advanced countries declare, but the common sense of every one outside Bedlam also declares it impossible. It may be that the fantastic theory has been inspired by Mr. Dawson's legends about the general incompetence of Indians. It is time, however, that these legends ceased to obtain currency. We are glad that in the special representation made by Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the protest against tactics of obstruction has been registered in unequivocal terms. Those who have given any attention to the conditions, by no means encouraging, under which our countrymen have to work, realise that their alleged shortcomings are the natural consequence of those conditions and not of any inherent incapacity. The remedy is not refusal, but the creation of greater facilities for higher training and a radical improvement of the existing environment. The Chamber, thus rightly insists that "the only course left open is to create a technological institution with a view to prepare leaders, supervisors, organisers and experts" so that all the leading executive positions could be filled by Indians. The object of the Institute must, of course, be, as the Chamber points out, to stop "the importation of technical skill from abroad . . . and take the earliest opportunities to make the country self-sufficient and independent and self-respecting in matters affecting our vital industrial interests." The scheme for a Technological Institute and the proposal for a Faculty of Technology deserve to be considered very carefully both by the Committee and the Bombay University. And, we hope that the proposal will not be put off by any flimsy pretext, for instance, that of insufficient demand. It cannot be too often pointed out that such plausible arguments misinterpret the true function of higher education. Bombay is the largest centre of several of the most important industries. Its industrial progress and requirements are growing, and it is in the fitness of things that the large number of imported men at present working in the City should be replaced by local talent.

Notes of the Day.

The Role of India.

The "Outlook" which before the war, when it was the property of Rupert Guinness, and when the O'Donnell of O'Donnell was its foreign editor used to be renowned for the fair spirit it displayed on Asiatic questions, has nowadays become enamoured of the wily Levantine, and keeps a sneer for everyone who has the independence to impugn the wisdom of Zaharoff-Lloyd-George-Curzon policy concerning Greece and Turkey. The writer of the weekly notes under the heading "Urbis et Orbis" is evidently in the intimacy of Mr. George, since he can state:

> The Prime Minister has been most agreeably surprised to find that the Dominion Premiers were so profoundly concerned about British interests and policy in Central Europe and the Near East. Mr. Hughes broached to him the question of the Straits, and of the Christians in Asia Minor almost at their first interview. *Mr. Lloyd George was especially gratified to find that on most points Mr. Hughes was entirely in agreement with himself as to the necessity of firmness against the British and Allied friends of Angora.*

The stress upon the final sentence is our own; and we have emphasised it for the benefit of the Government of India, who, if their protestations are sincere, are certainly counted by these Premiers among the British friends of Angora. It is no doubt extremely praiseworthy of Mr. Hughes to take so great an interest in matters of which he is as ignorant as Mr. George himself, and which, moreover, do not concern him. But the knowledge that ignoramuses of this description, representing nations the conduct of whose troops in Egypt, Palestine and Syria earned for them the reputation of "white savages", are henceforth to have an effective voice in the policy of England's Eastern Empire, is far from reassuring to the hapless Orientals, who have already had enough to suffer from "Imperial" ignorance and bigotry. Mr Hughes' concern for the Christians of Asia Minor seems a little out of date. It is the Muslims of Asia Minor who are now in danger of extermination, owing to Mr. George's bondage to the Levantine Greeks. We can see no hope of justice for Asia outside Asia. A great Power must arise in Asia to protect her peoples from the madness of "white savages." Every decent European knows that it is necessary, and our wish is that the Government of India should rise at once to the occasion and become that Power, by opposing England and the Dominions and everybody else who dare assail the human rights of Asiatic peoples.

Why Preposterous?

We have all read how Sir John Harrington's personal visit to Mustafa Kemal was countermanded because of the "preposterous" nature of the demands of the Angora Government. What are those demands? We have excellent reason to believe and therefore state that they are the restoration of Thrace and Smyrna to the Sultan's government, the evacuation of Constantinople by the Allied forces of "occupation," and the restoration to the Sultan Caliph of his position as an independent sovereign of which he is undoubtedly deprived by the terms of the Treaty of Sevres. But those are exactly the terms regarding Turkey Proper on which the Indian Muslims—why should we say only Indian Muslims, when we have assurance of Hindu, Muslim, Parsi, Christian and Jewish solidarity upon this subject?—which *India* demands shall be enforced by the British Government, because they are the terms promised to India by Mr. Lloyd George in his world-famous pledge of Jan. 1918. How then can they be treated as preposterous by a Government over which Mr. Lloyd George presides? "We only ask for information."

A Lie Nailed.

The falsehood sedulously propagated in certain quarters that the native inhabitants of East Africa dislike the Indians and will resent the grant of franchise to the latter has been exposed by the "natives" themselves. As the reader will note they have passed a resolution to the effect that not only the presence of the Indians in Kenya is not prejudicial to their advancement, but that the Indians are the best friends of the "natives," next to the missionaries. The Indians will not grudge to the latter the pre-eminent position they hold in the esteem of the "natives" of East Africa, though why these missionaries—at least such as were interviewed by the local "White" press—should suggest that these resolutions were "inspired" and by no means represent the "native" standpoint, is more than one can make out. Even the aborigines of East Africa can forget differences of race and creed, but not so, it would appear, these "white" missionaries, who forget that, long before any of them set foot on the soil of East Africa, Indians had already settled among the "natives" on terms of perfect amity; and that even now it is the Indians who move among them much more freely and sympathise with them in their weal and woe much more intimately than do either the missionaries or the "White" settlers who have followed in their wake. But, it serves the purpose of the settlers and their missionaries to misrepresent the facts to the world and make out that these "natives" hate the Indians and are opposed to their being accorded any privileges. This misrepresentation is part and parcel of the game of *divide et impera*, at which the White man is a past master.

A Failure.

"The New Witness," in mail week, in its "Comments of the week, "after quoting Mr. Hodges' description of the million families of miners "standing unsubdued, near to starvation, but ready to endure to the last", says:—

> We do not think that the Government and the employers will exult at those calm and regretful words; for though the miners be forced to yield, it is the capitalist who has lost the battle. *The Government and its backers played for violence on the part of the men.* They resorted to every sort of provocation, and finally to that embodiment of a Defence Corps, which, in the complete absence of violence, had to be told to go home. *The Government*, then, has *failed*, and politicians with a fairly close perspective of General Election before them are trying to estimate the consequences of such a failure." (The italics are our own). Indian papers, please copy!

Hope On, Hope Ever.

A correspondent has written to us a letter, beginning, "Will you kindly publish the following in your *wildly* circulated newspaper;" which reminds us that we have received at various times a great number of letters complaining of the wild circulation of our newspaper—i.e., irregularities of distribution. All such communications we have passed on to the manager, in whose province they come; and we can say with certainty that steps have now been taken to improve and regulate the distribution of "The Chronicle." We hope shortly to receive letters of congratulation on a great improvement referring to our promptly circulated newspaper.

"Respectability"!

The difference in the standard of respectability between young men of the East and of the West is evident in the report we publish elsewhere of the silly "rag" indulged in by some Europeans at the Elphinstone College Hostel on the night of the 13th inst. The Principal's desire to compromise, on the ground that the roughs are "respectable" is not shared by the students, nor can we approve it; for by such conduct, Englishmen destroy respect not only for themselves but for their race in India. We had thought that it was one of the canons of the gentle art of "ragging" that the victims should be always men of the same kidney with the "raggers' who understand the nature of the game.

A Historic Occasion.

The *pardah* meeting of Muslim ladies, which Mahatma Gandhi will address from behind a screen at Mrs. Solani's house, Nepean Sea Road, on Tuesday next, will mark an epoch in the history of the National Movement. We hope that there will be many more such meetings ever growing larger, and that Muslim ladies will now exercise the mighty power which they possess to serve both their Religion and their native land. We wish next Tuesday's meeting all success, and trust that the attendance will be worthy of a historic occasion.

IRISH PEACE CONFERENCE.

MR. DE VALERA IN LONDON.

IRISH SYMPATHISERS' SOLICITUDE FOR SETTLEMENT.

CONVERSATIONS AND PRIVATE INTERVIEWS.

SIGNS OF TRUCE: PREMIER'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 16.

Upon his arrival at Downing Street this morning Mr. Lloyd George was cheered by a small crowd. Subsequently Sir Hammer Greenwood and Mr. Chamberlain arrived and then the cheering and waving of the Sinn Fein flags by hundreds of the Irish who had assembled at the bottom of the street heralded the arrival of Mr. De Valera who was accompanied by Mr. Barton. The conference between the Government and the Sinn Feiners lasted for two and a half hours this morning and during the deliberations a large crowd of Irish sympathisers remained in Whitehall incessantly reciting the rosary and singing hymns and Irish songs.

MR. DE VALERA AND THE PREMIER.

A LARGER CONFERENCE CALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 16.

The fateful Irish Conference was inaugurated in London to-day. There was a private interview between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera at Downing Street this morning to discuss the basis for a larger Conference to which Mr. Lloyd George has invited the representatives of Sinn Fein and the Ulster Parliament and the Government.

MESSRS. LLOYD GEORGE AND DE VALERA.

CONFER AT DOWNING STREET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 16.

It is officially announced that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera conversed alone at Downing Street. Views were freely exchanged and the relative positions were defined. The conversation is being resumed tomorrow morning. In response to the invitation to confer with Mr. Lloyd George, the Ulster Premier Sir James Craig is expected in London tomorrow afternoon.

PREMIER AND DE VALERA CONFER AGAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 0-15 p.m. July 17.

It is officially stated that Mr. Lloyd George and De Valera held further conversations, at 10 Downing Street, this morning, and that conversations will be resumed at a later date, probably on Monday. It is understood that the Premier again received De Valera alone. There was a large crowd of Irish sympathisers assembled in Downing Street, and De Valera was loudly cheered.

HOPE OF SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 0-15 p.m. July 17.

Apart from Belfast, whither troops are being drafted in consequence of yesterday's rioting in which there were a number of casualties, Ireland is quiet, and is in the hopes of a satisfactory settlement from the result of conferences between Mr. Lloyd George and De Valera, which are stated to be continuing on amicable terms without the hint of any deadlock.

Sir James Craig had a private conversation with the Premier at Downing Street, in the afternoon.

"HELP THE PRINCE OF PEACE".

PREMIER'S SPEECH AT HOTEL CECIL."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 16.

After intimating regret at his inability to attend owing to the Irish conversations, Mr. Lloyd George made an unexpected appearance at the Coalition Liberals' Dinner at Hotel Cecil last night, when he delivered an important speech.

SOME HOPEFUL FEATURES.

Referring to the Irish question, the Premier declared that he had just left his Majesty to whom the country owed a great debt of gratitude for one of the greatest services rendered. The Premier said he saw light at the end of the tunnel. There had been a remarkable change during the past few weeks. The tempest seemed to be subsiding, and there was the spirit of conciliation abroad. There was a better industrial outlook as between employers and workers than there had been for years. Then there was the remarkable transformation in Irish situation. He drew attention to the fact that Mr. De Valera was chieftain of a vast majority of the Irish race.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

The Premier said he had been conferring with Mr. De Valera for nearly three hours discussing various methods and suggestions for settlement of the long long controversy and the old, bitter and wasteful feud between the Irish and British peoples—a feud in which there had been for ages a number of disastrous blunders and endless opportunities lost. Mr. Lloyd George trusted that this opportunity would not be lost. "We are", continued Mr. Lloyd George, "meeting again tomorrow morning. I am certain we both did our best to secure peace although, we both have difficulties to deal with. I appeal to men of all parties to remember that the destiny of mankind is in the making. Drop everything—all trivialities, personal or otherwise—and help the Prince of Peace. It is treason not to give support at this moment. We are engaged on the task—the old task—of peace on earth. I ask all men and women throughout the country to help."

A great ovation was accorded to the Premier at the close, the gathering rising and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow."

SIGNS OF TRUCE IN IRELAND.

TROOPS LEAVING FOR ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 16.

Signs of Truce in Ireland are exemplified by trainloads of Auxiliaries departing for England on indefinite leave and lorryloads of unarmed Auxiliaries leaving Dublin daily for sea-bathing. Dublin Castle announces to-day that no reports of outrages in any part of Ireland have been received. Three hundred members of the Irish Republican Army passed through Athlone to-day on their way home after seven months' absence and one section on sighting a military lorry stood to attention and saluted British soldiers who returned the salute. Both parties exchanged compliments and waved handkerchiefs.

"COME TO LONDON FROM BELFAST."

INVITATION TO ULSTER CABINET MINISTERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. July 17.

Sir James Craig, whose interview with Mr. Lloyd George lasted for two and a half hours this morning, telephoned later to the Ulster Cabinet Ministers to come to London from Belfast.

"A REGULAR BATTLE" IN BELFAST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. July 17.

While the hopes are centred in peace possibilities in London, it appears that in Belfast yesterday there was an orgy of sniping from the morning until the evening, when a regular battle raged until the curfew. One girl was killed and eight persons wounded including members of the Ulster Parliament. An armoured car was called out, trams were suspended and the traffic held up. Gunmen and Loyalists threw stones at each other and fired wildly. Yells of combatants, screams of women and the crackle of musketry produced a pandemonium. A public-house was burned down, and several shops looted.

ARSON IN MANCHESTER.

16 SINN FEINERS CONVICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 0-15 p.m. July 17.

In connection with the recent incendiary fires, in Manchester, 16 Sinn Feiners have been found guilty of Treason and Felony and have received sentences ranging from three to fifteen years' penal servitude.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

JAPAN ACCEPTS INVITATION.

FAR EASTERN PROBLEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 16.

Washington.—The State Department has received Japan's acceptance of President Harding's suggestion for a Conference on limiting armaments. The acceptance, however, made no reference to the Far Eastern question. China's unqualified acceptance has also been received. It is not believed that Japan's silence with regard to the Far Eastern problem will seriously impede the carrying out of President Harding's plan. Japan will be invited to attend in the same manner as the other powers who have fully accepted the suggestion. It is believed here that Japan will ultimately agree to participate in the dual programme.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

JAPAN WANTS PRECISE INFORMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 8-30 a.m. July 17.
LONDON, July 15.

Reuter learns from an official Japanese source that Japan while accepting President Harding's invitation to the disarmament conference has asked for more precise information before expressing her views with regard to the Pacific Conference to which the Powers specially interested have been invited.

RACE FOR ARMAMENTS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON ITS DANGER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 17.

Referring to the Disarmament question at the Coalition Liberals' Dinner, which was held at Hotel Cecil last night, the Premier said that no matter what the Treaties were signed, what Pacts concluded or what the Leagues or Associations of Nations founded, if Nations continued to arm against each other for war, the war would ensue in the end, and, therefore, he hoped that the proposed Conference had a real arrangement involving the keeping of armaments with innocuous limits.

PROLONGED DROUGHT BROKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 16.

The prolonged drought in the United Kingdom was broken to-day. There were thunderstorms and heavy rains in the west and the south of England and slight rain in London.

RUBBER-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

FORMULATION OF A SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 17.

A meeting of the Rubber Growers' Association was held in London, to-day, and a scheme was submitted for the formation of the Producers' Corporation, with a nominal capital of 2,000,000 sterling in one pound shares with the borrowing powers up to 8,000,000 sterling of which the minimum of 3,000,000 will be raised first.

The object of the Corporation is to control the rubber output of its members, to fix the selling price, to regulate the sale of rubber and the opening of further rubber lands, to purchase or make advances on rubber harvested or to be harvested, and, if desirable, to make advances on security to the approved rubber estates belonging to its members. The Corporation will not go to the allotment until the owners of at least 2,200,000, including the Dutch Corporation, which will be formed simultaneously, come into the scheme, and if this is not forthcoming, the scheme will fall through.

HEALTH OF PRINCE OF WALES

WEST YORKSHIRE TOUR ABANDONED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 16.

The Prince of Wales is still confined to his room with chill. The doctors are satisfied with his general health, but have urged him to forego his immediate engagements and therefore his visit to West Yorkshire next week has been reluctantly abandoned.

CABLE ITEMS.

The marriage of Mr. Robert Loraine, Actor-Airman, and Miss Winifred Strangman whose sister Josephine was a bridesmaid, was solemnised at St. Georges, Hanover Square, to-day. There was a distinguished assembly present including Lady Buckmaster, Lady Ratan Tata, Bernard Shaw and all famous actors and actresses.

Recd. 8-30 a.m. July 17.

Leipzig message says that the Public Prosecution has asked the Court to sentence Boldt and Dittmat, the accused in connection with the torpedoing of the hospital ship "Llandovery Castle" to four years' penal servitude for the attempted murder.

DR ADDISON RESIGNS.

OWING TO CURTAILMENT OF HIS HOUSING SCHEME.

"A BREACH OF FAITH."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 16.

Dr. Addison, the Minister of Health, has resigned because the Government has curtailed his Housing Scheme.

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 16.

In the House of Commons a question was raised whether the Government would reverse Dr. Addison's policy which provided for three hundred thousand houses as contribution to the shortage of 500,000 in 1919, and abandon the housing subsidies. Sir Alfred Mond said that 116,000 houses had been built, were being built or had been approved under the scheme for the local authorities and 23, 000 under the scheme of subsidies to private builders costing the State. £19,000,000 sterling and £5,000,000 sterling per annum respectively. The Government had decided owing to the financial situation to limit the construction for the local authorities to 126,000 houses, while private builders would be paid in full for the houses completed by March 23rd last and would be subsidised for the additional houses if begun before July 1st. The Government was also prepared to contribute towards the deficiency in the local authorities' accounts for the improvement of the slums.

After question-time Dr. Addison read his letter to the premier tendering his resignation and said that the Government's curtailment of his Housing Scheme was a breach of faith. It would precipitate abandonment of effort which was an essential to National reconstruction and was not true economy. The "Government of a country cannot rest upon shifting opportunists." (Opposition Cheers.)

TRIAL OF GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

OBJECTION TO DEFENCE CALLING WITNESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 16.

Leipzig.—At the resumption of the trial of Dittmar and Boldt, the prosecutor objected to the defence calling witnesses to prove alleged British misuse of hospital-ships. The President ruled that such evidence was irrelevant and said that if the defence persisted in calling witnesses the case must be adjourned. The counsel for defence ultimately agreed not to submit such evidence.

EX-ENEMY VESSELS ON SALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 16.

Lord Inchcape has offered to sell the further thirteen ex-enemy vessels of tonnage from 1,500 to 3,450 to the British Nationals. If any are not sold by August 15th, foreign offers will be entertained.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF HOUSEHOLD COAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. July 17.

From to-morrow there will be increase in price of household coal from 2 to 4 shillings per ton.

FOOTBAL CHALLENGE COMPETITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 15.

The result of the two matches played this evening in Football Challenge Shield competition are:—Kumartuli beat B. N. Railway, four goals to *nil*. Wari beat India Jute Mills, one goal to *nil*.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

"BEST FRIENDS OF THE NATIVES"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 16.

Nairobi.—The natives have passed a resolution that the presence of the Indians in Kenya is not prejudicial to the advancement of the natives and also stating that the Indians are the best friends of the natives next to the missionaries. The missionaries in course of interviews declared, however, that these resolutions were inspired and by no means represent the native standpoint.

EMPIRE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

RESOLVE TO FORM PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 17.

The Empire Agricultural Conference has passed a unanimous resolution in favour of the formation of a provisional committee, consisting of all delegates to the present conference to frame the outlines of policy for the consideration of agricultural associations throughout the empire, and deal with any crisis which might arise on behalf of these associations.

"DAILY GRAPHIC" LIBEL SUIT.

MRS. BESANT'S EVIDENCE

'AFREQUENTEE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE".

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 16.

Mrs. Besant's action was continued in Edinburgh to-day. The plaintiff referring to her internment said that Lord Pentland never asked her to discontinue her advocacy of sedition and she was frequently invited to the Government House, Madras, when Lord Willingdon succeeded Lord Pentland. Col. Wedgwood, M.P., Mr. B. Wadia, Editor, of "New India", and the wives of Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir John Woodroffe gave evidence in support of Mrs. Besant and declared that her Home Rule for India campaign was carried on loyally and constitutionally.

The Acting Editor of the "Daily Graphic", in course of his evidence for defence said that the article complained of was written by Mr. Harold Cox who was largely experienced in Indian Affairs. The case was adjourned.

"ILL-ADVISED" INTERNMENT.

MR, SASTRI'S EVIDENCE.

MRS. BESANT'S DENIAL OF SEDITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 17.

At the resumption of Mrs. Besant's action at Edinburgh, to-day, Mrs. Besant denied the allegation that she had advocated sedition.

Mr. Sastri, giving evidence on her behalf, declared that Mrs. Besant's internment had caused sensation throughout India, and, in his opinion, her internment had been most ill-advised. He did not consider that her Home Rule agitation had endangered the State during the war.

Mr. Harold Cox testified that Mrs. Besant's association with Mr. Tilak had made him hostile to the Home Rule movement, and as Lord Pentland had interned Mrs. Besant he presumed she was regarded as seditious. This action seemed fully to justify the word "sedition."

IMPERIAL COMMUNICATION.

WIRELESS SCHEME DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 16.

The Imperial Conference specially considering the Imperial communications met again to-day and discussed the Imperial Wireless Scheme in connection with which the views of experts were submitted. A discussion on the steamship communications followed and a resolution was passed approving of the recommendations made in the Imperial Shipping Committee's report with respect to the limitations of the shipowners' liability by the clauses in the Bills of Lading. The Conference recommended that representations should be made to the Governments to introduce uniform legislation on the lines of the Committee's report. The Conference also approved of the continuance of the Committee's investigations and later received the Chairman of the Empire Press Union.

BANKING FIRM GOES BANKKRUPT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 16.

Bankruptcy proceedings have been taken against Messrs. Mildred Goyeneche Company, a firm of merchant bankers which has been established for 125 years. The liabilities of the firm are expected to amount to £313,000 sterling of which £230,000, is due to customers. The current account and the net assets are valued at £143,000 sterling. The failure of the firm is attributed to a depreciation of securities and also to 45 bad debts which were chiefly incurred in connection with its Eastern Branch.

SOVIET POWER TO HOLD IMPERIAL RUSSIA'S GOLD.

A TEST CASE IN CHANCERY DIVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 16.

A decision bearing vitally upon the Russian Trade Agreement which could have been terminated by the Soviet Government in the event of success of the action was given yesterday in the Chancery Division. It was decided that the holder of the Russian five per cent. bonds of 1906 had no claim on the gold deposited in the Bank of England and held by any agent of the Russian Soviet Government. The gold which was formerly a part of the gold reserve of the Russian Imperial Government remains the property of the Soviet Government. The case was a test action to decide the right of the Soviet Government to retain possession, according to British law, of gold which, it had seized from the Imperial Government.

MESOPOTAMIA.

"NO STRATEGIC INTEREST IN ITS OCCUPATION."

DANGER OF SUPPORT TO EMIR FEISUL.

DEBATE ON COLONIAL ESTIMATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 17.

The Debate on the Colonial Estimates was resumed in the House of Commons today. Mr. Asquith, who maintained there was no strategic interest in compelling a large British Force to occupy Mesopotamia and that the attempt to Anglo-Indianise the country had been responsible for a costly rising, feared that Government's support of Emir Feisul would eventually lead to our incurring obligations which the British tax-payer and British lives might have to redeem. Mr. Asquith concluded by saying that we had no stake in Mesopotamia or Palestine commensurate with the demands made on the British tax-payer.

THE THREE CONDITIONS.

Sir K. Wood, Under-secretary for the Colonies, in the course of a speech, proceeded to postulate three conditions on which he considered the successful development of the Empire depended. Firstly, cooperation between Britain, the Dominions and India; secondly, wise guidance of the Colonies along the path of constitutional development; and, thirdly, the application of a measure of harmony between the diverse civilisations, races, creeds, colours and conditions which composed the Empire. He said that Kenya represented the most difficult feature of this very perplexing problem of reconciliation of the different races of the Empire, and urged the conflicting parties to consider the question in all its aspects with broadmindedness. Concluding his speech Sir K. Wood paid a high tribute to the members of the Colonial Service whose record was worthy of great pride.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland thought that the appointment of a travelling Colonial Inspectorate in the shape of specialists in Government affairs who would advise the Governor, would contribute towards the efficiency of various Colonial services.

BRITISH CAPTIVES WITH KEMALISTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 16.

In the House of Commons Mr. Harmsworth stated that there were still 25 British captives in the hands of the Kemalists and there was no immediate prospect of their release. There was no objection to the attempts to send them clothing and supplies privately.

BOMB TRAGEDY AT VITERBO.

IDENTITY OF THE VICTIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 16.

Rome.—The occupants of the car which was fired on at Viterwo by Fascisti yesterday were the Hon. Mrs. Beckett, sister of Lord Grimthorpe, formerly Countess Czerin and her three children of whom the son was killed and two wounded besides the chauffeur.

N. W. FRONTIER INCIDENT.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY TO QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. July 17.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Donald Maclean, with regard to the North-West Frontier incident, Mr. Montagu said that he had telegraphed to Government asking for further information, but it might be safely surmised that such incidents were due to the action of some recalcitrant sections of Mahsuds and Waziris. As the road-making proceeded and if satisfactory arrangements were made with Afghanistan, and in the East generally, it might be hoped that normal conditions on the Frontier would be restored.

FREEDOM OF CITY OF LONDON,

RECEIVED BY CANADIAN PREMIER.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 17.

Mr. Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, received the Freedom of the City of London at Guildhall, to-day. There was a distinguished gathering which included Cabinet Ministers, the Dominion High Commissioners, the Maharao of Kutch and Mr. Sastri.

Mr. Meighen, replying, said that the peril in one part of the Empire was a peril in all the parts, but each of the Dominions must determine its own Policy. Their prayer was that Empire Statesmen, during the coming months, would be able to contribute towards the happiness and peace of the world.

Washington.—M. Jusserand, French Ambassador, who was booked to sail for France, on July 14th, has postponed his departure indefinitly on account of the proposed Disarmament Conference.

New York.—Carpentier has sailed for Europe.

ROYAL ROAD TO SWARAJ.

"USE SWADESHI CLOTHES."

MAHATMA'S APPEAL TO WEAR KHADI CAPS.

Mahatma Gandhi delivered a lecture at the Jain Derasar at Chinchpokli on Sunday night on "Swadesni" in the presence of a large audience of both men and women. Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Mahomed Ali also spoke on the same subject.

MR. MAHOMAD ALI.

Mr. Mahomed Ali said they had to show to the world that they still revered Lok. Tilak in their hearts, and as a token of their reverence they were willing to wear Khadi and try for Swadeshi. It was one year since Lok. Tilak died and what memorial were they going to raise to him—not certainly of stone or earth. They must raise a more permanent memorial to him and that was the winning of Swaraj. On the 1st of August it was the duty of every Indian to wear Swadeshi clothes, if not pure Khadi. That was the least thing they could do for the country. If they could not do that for their country what else were they capable of doing for the sake of their country. It was due to Tilak that the spirit of Marathas was kept alive in the country for such a long time. It was to Maharashtra alone that he had done such great service but to the whole of India. He asked the women to give up their fine foreign clothes for the sake of their country. It was not that women were unwilling to wear Swadeshi clothes; it was the men folk who did not give them Swadeshi clothes and it was their duty to give to the women only country-made clothes. The beauty of women did not consist in wearing fine clothes, or in outward graces; their real beauty consisted in their beauty of soul. He asked them to imitate their great women like Sita and others. It was the fine clothes which bound them to Manchester and they had to free themselves from those shackles. It was the British yarn which bound them hand and foot and it was the duty of Indians to snap those bonds. As long as they were not willing to make any sacrifice they would not be in a position to free themselves from the foreign bonds. It was no use merely to shout out the names of Gandhi and Tilak. They had to show their love and patriotism by something more substantial and that was by giving up foreign clothes and wearing Khadar.

LEGACY OF TILAK.

Mr. Lalit asked the people of Maharashtra to take up on their shoulders the burden of winning Swaraj for their country, which was a legacy left to them by Mr. Tilak.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu said while they had been able to accomplish the first task they must fulfil the second duty which was now before the country. That was the adoption of Swadeshi. Everyone of them must give up their foreign clothes and use Khadar and Swadeshi clothes. She particularly appealed to women to wear nothing but Swadeshi clothes and thus help the country. Their duty was to help Mr. Gandhi, by fulfilling the second task which had been laid before the country, to win them Swaraj. It was better that the people went about naked than clothed in foreign clothes. She asked Indians to discard their foreign clothes, to become free men and thus stand erect. It was their duty also to burn all their foreign clothes, no matter what they cost them. She had asked Mr. Gandhi whether it was proper for them to give these clothes to poor men in India, but he had told her that what was not good for them was also not good for poor men, what was sinful for them to wear was also sinful for the poor to wear. They should send them to foreign countries, but never keep them in India.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mr. Gandhi said by giving up their foreign clothes and by making sacrifice they must show their fitness for Swaraj. He was sorry that Indians had not done much in fulfilment of the Congress resolution. Formerly when the Congress passed a resolution they asked Government to do certain things and when Government did not do them they were blamed by the people. But now what had the people to say when they themselves had not fully given effect to the Congress resolutions? It was the people who were blameworthy in this matter. If they wanted to establish Swaraj in this country they must first fit themselves for it and that could only be done by sacrifice on their part. Hitherto it was the fashion to keep green the memory of their great men by raising statues, but in the case of Mr Tilak they wanted a more permanent memorial and that was Swaraj. If they failed to establish Swaraj they would not prove themselves worthy of that great man. To fit themselves for that great task they had to eschew foreign clothes and use only Swadeshi. Those who wanted to enter the temple of Swaraj must repeat the *mantra* of Swadeshi. If they felt ashamed to wear the Khadi cap then they were unfit for Swaraj.

MR. KASHALKAR'S CASE.

Referring to Mr. Kashalkar's case he said the clerks who were still serving there if they had any love and respect for their comrade should resent the insult which was levelled against him, otherwise they would not be deserving of Swaraj. If a single Indian, man or woman, was insulted that insult was for the whole country and if all Indians did not resent it as such then they would not be worthy of Swaraj. Even poor labourers had more patriotism, more comradeship, than these clerks who were able to bear an insult towards their countryman. If they were Indians they should every one of them wear the Khadi cap. When a single Englishman was killed in China, the English and the Germans made common cause and sacked Pekin, although they had no business to be there. They then wanted to show to the Chinese that it was the prestige of the Europeans was at stake and that they would not brook any insult. It was for Indians to show that they would not stand any insult at the hands of foreign merchants, and they could that by wearing the Khadi cap.

After another gentleman had spoken the meeting terminated.

MEETING OF WEAVERS.

Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Mahomed Ali then visited Madanpura to meet the weavers there. There was a small exhibition of hand-made cloth of different varieties and qualities. In the course of their speeches they exhorted the weavers to use nothing but Swadeshi yarn, preferably hand-spun and then mill made, and give up their stocks of foreign yarn if they wished to redress their Khilafat and Punjab grievances and get Swaraj. Here too in spite of the torrential rains there was a large audience of weavers—all Mahomedans. A full report of the speeches will appear later.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND MOSLEM LADIES.

A meeting of representative Moslem ladies will be held at Mrs. Haji Yousuf Haji Ismail Sobhani's house (Nepean Sea Road) on Tuesday the 19th July at 3 p.m. Mahatma Gandhiji will address the meeting in Hindustani on "Swadeshi". H. H. Nazli Begum Rafia Sultana has kindly consentedto preside. All ladies are requested to grace the meeting with their presence. Strict purdah arrangements will be made.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS,

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 16.

Twenty-two resolutions have been so far admitted for discussion in the Legislative Assembly at its forthcoming session. Dr. Gour, Mr. J. R. Pantulu and Mr. Samarth have each sent in differently worded resolutions demanding removal of racial distinctions existing in Indian law as between European British subjects and others. Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar proposes to move three resolutions recommending (1) that the Secretary of State be moved to have the financial relations of Central and provincial governments re-examined with the view of providing a scheme of devolution and distribution of finances of the two respective governments which would do away with the provincial contributions within the next three years, (2) that the Madras contributions to the Central Government should not exceed hundred lakhs a year and (3) that the Criminal Procedure Code be so amended as to do away with the local Governments' sanction precedent to the institution of criminal prosecution against the officers who have acted illegally in suppressing riots and unlawful assemblies and that every such prosecution be instituted in and be triable by sessions court.

Mr. Samarth's resolutions recommend that no decision of Imperial conference affecting Indian subjects but not relating to the relations with the foreign states be given effect to unless ratified by Indian legislature and that effect be given to the Joint Parliamentary Committee's definition of the Council of State as a true second chamber by observing the principles that the bills appropriating the revenue or moneys or imposing taxation or containing provisions incidental to financial arrangements for the year shall originate only in the Legislative Assembly and that the Council of State may not amend any bill so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.

Dr. Gour will urge the appointment of a committee for a permanent capital of India in a place with salubrious and temperate climate throughout the year. Mr. J. R. Pantulu will move that the Andhra districts be formed into a separate province, that the civil pensioners be allowed higher pensions and that the Madras Government's order on all its servants to actively counteract non-cooperation movement be revised. Mr. K. C. Neogy wants an association of standing committees with different departments of the Government of India other than the Army and the Foreign and the Political.

EXPORT OF MANURES.

Six resolutions stand in the names of Mr. M. K. Reddi Garu urging the prohibition of export of all kinds of manures and levying of 10 per cent advalorem duty on all kinds of oil seeds exported from India, recommending prohibition especially in the Madras Presidency of selling salt by measure, demanding a report by a committee whether the present practice of selling salt by the retail merchants is not hardship on the consumers, advocating that steps be taken to fix the salary of all appointments on Rs. 500 and above per mensem at two thirds of their present rate for all future incumbents and that in case of the Europeans recruited for service in India an overseas an allowance not exceeding one third of the present rate be granted, recommending that the Secretary of State be informed that the Assembly viewed with regret his action in raising a loan of seven and half millions sterling fixing a high rate of interest without consulting the Assembly and without affording opportunities for Indian capital to be invested and urging that in future no loans repayable from the revenue of India be raised whether in England or in India before the terms of such loans have been approved by the Assembly and the facilities afforded to Indian capitalists. Mr. Fiyaz Khan wants a conference between the Government and all the political parties and the appointment of a committee to examine the revised Arms Rules. Lastly Mr. C. L. Agarwala recommends the formation of portfolia committees consisting of six members each presided over by the Member-in-charge of each portfolio respectively, the personnel of such committees to be elected by the Assembly.

DHARWAR TRAGEDY.

"INVESTIGATION A MERE FARCE."

PRAYER OF 28 ACCUSED.

TO DISALLOW OFFICIALS CONCERNED FROM ENQUIRYING.

We understand that the following telegram has been sent by Mr. R. P. Karandikar, High Court Pleader, Satara, who went to Dharwar on the 15th instant.

THE TELEGRAM.

To H. E. The Rt. Hon. The Governor in Council, Bombay.

"Your Gracious Excellency.

I arrived Dharwar this morning. Saw some of 28 undertrial prisoners, Dharwa Jail. They handed over to me for transmission signed writing, countersigned by Superintendent Jail, Mr. Reid, containing the following:—

"We the 28 accused being really conscious of our innocene and quite willing to stand a fair trial strongly protest against no action being taken as yet to withdraw investigation of alleged Dharwar riots from the District Superintendent of Police and his subordinates who, we have strong grounds to believe, have been fabricating, and continue to fabricate, false evidence mainly to save themselves and justify their illegal and unwarranted firing by involving scores of innocent peaceful and respectable citizens indiscriminately. The investigation, as at present conducted, by persons whom we allege to be guilty of murder, with the connivance, if not with the active help of the District Magistrate would be a mere farce, and has the appearance of striking horror into, and making an impression upon, the people.

We earnestly pray that the District Superintendent and his entire staff be withdrawn altogether from taking part in investigation. We further pray that Sub-Inspector Shivalingappa who is at the bottom of the whole affair and the District Superintendent of Police should be removed from this District.

We trust and pray that the bogey of prestige would not hinder justice which emphatically requires that local police be immediately withdrawn completely from investigation and investigation hitherto conducted be set aside.

(Here is the signature of 28 persons.)

SIGNATURES.

The signatures above referred to in the telegram are as follow:—

1. R. R. Divakar; 2. G. G. Guttal; 3. M. S. Kamlapur; 4. T. K. Joshi; 5. Anant Shrinivas Dabde (in Canarese); 6. K. H. Mudvedkar; 7. V. R. Mudvedkar; 8. Shalambhat Khandbhat Narendra (in Canarese) 9. Madhav Krishna Kulkeri (in Canarese); 10. M. B. Kabbur; 11. D. V. Herlekar; 12. H. R. Desai; 13 Narsing Narayanrao Baise (in Canarese) 14. Wamanrao D. Jathar; 15. Abdullakha Khalasi (in Canarese); 16. Modinsab (Durji) (in Canarese); 17. Mahamadsahab Sondagar (in Canarese); 17. Abdulkhadar vd. Khadarshab Attar (in Canarese); 19. Mahamad Husan vd. Khadar Modin (in Canarese) Sondagar; 20. Raidurg; 21. Abdul Rahiman Abdul Khadar (in Urdu); 22. Mark Madrasab Husaf Tiwari; 23. Sultan Saheb Master (in Urdu); 24. Abdulla vd. Imamhusen (in Canarese); 25. AbdulKhadar (in Canarese) 26. Usmansab Mulla Bettigeri (in Canarese 27; A. B. Hoskeri; 28. Gopal Dhondrao Deshpande.

DHARWAR FIRING.

KARNATAK SABHA'S PROTEST.

A meeting of the Karnatak Sabha was held yesterday at the residence of Mr. R. A. Jangirdar, Pleader, at Thakurdwar, and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

I. The Karnatak Sabha views with horror and indignation the reckless and unprovoked firing by the Police on the people at Dharwar on 1st July, 1921, and offers its sincere condolences to the families of the victims of the indiscriminate shooting. This Sabha appreciates and rejoices that the citizens of Dharwar have under the most trying circumstances shown great forbearance and fortitude in bearing the calamity. This Sabha protests against the way in which the prosecution of the arrested people at Dharwar is left to be organised by the very officials against whom grave allegations have been made.

II. This Sabha requests his Excellency the Governor to visit Dharwar at an early date to satisfy himself about these allegations and appoint a disinterested Committee to investigate the conduct of the authorities impugned, and pending such action to suspend the officials concerned including the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police and order a stay of proceedings against those who have been arrested.

III. This Sabha expresses its sense of gratitude to the "Bombay Chronicle" for its fearless, impartial, independent and exhaustive presentation of facts in connection with the firing at Dharwar.

AERIAL ROPEWAYS BILL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 17.

The text of the proposed Aerial Ropeways Bill for the United Province is published the object being to encourage enterprise among the intending promoters Several applications from private promoters of ropeway schemes in the United Province have been dealt with in recent years but none have matured into concessions yet but the Government scheme is in an advanced stage.

"PRATAP" DEFAMATION CASE.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

RAE BARELI, July 15.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in giving evidence for the defence in the "Pratap" defamation case spoke of his visit to Rae Bareli to enquire into the Munshiganj firing. He spoke of blood marks shown to him in places on the other side of the bridge and was also shown a pit over which flies were hovering and in which he was told dead bodies had been buried. People offered to dig out the bodies, but he did not think it necessary. He also saw some human bones and a human head lying about the place. It seemed to him that a body was there which had been eaten by some animals and portions of which had remained. The witness mentioned a statement made to him by a Labour Corps man that Sirdar Birpal Singh had fired, but he did not remember the man telling him who fired first. The witness then spoke of the arrival of Raja Sir Rampal Singh and of his visit the next day to Chahar, where he met the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police and had a talk with the former about general Kisan disturbances and complaints about the police and the taluqdars. He visited the hospital where an old man voluntarily told him that Sirdar Birpal Singh had shot him and another wounded old man told him on enquiries that the Punjabi Sirdar had shot him. He did not, he said, question any other wounded as to who had shot them. His enquiry was intended to give help to Sava Samiti if necessary and his object was not to enquire who had shot them. The witness also spoke of his conversation with Sirdar Birpal Singh about Kisan complaints and the Sirdar complained to him that the people were falsely accusing him that he had fired. The next day he proceeded to Lucknow where he had an interview with the Governor to whom he suggested holding of an enquiry into the incident mentioning to the Governor that the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police had said that they had not given any order and yet firing had taken place and people were killed. He also saw Mr. Porter at Government House. To him also he talked about the matter. The Governor wanted the witness to see Commissioner Faunthorpe, who was going to enquire into the matter. He saw the Commissioner and told him all that the two wounded had said to him in the hospital.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined, Pandit Malaviya stated that he recollected Sirdar Birpal Singh telling him that he fired once and in self-defence. Sirdar Birpal Singh also told the witness that if he went with him he would show him that Sirdar's raiyats were not against him and it was only his political opponents who had made them against him. Sirdar Birpal Singh also told him that his political opponents had spread the story about his firing first. As regards the enquiry regarding the bodies in the pit he did not ask people how they knew that the bodies in the pit were those of the killed at Munshiganj. His object was not to make minute enquiry. His object was to get a general opinion about the matter as he had been requested to see his Excellency. The Panditji stated that he did not remember the Labour Corps man telling him that the Deputy Commissioner was sitting in the car out of which Sirdar Birpal Singh came and fired. He told the Panditji that Sirdar Birpal Singh fired many shots, but he did not ask the man if anybody was hit. He did not recollect the man telling where the Deputy Commissioner was at the time Sirdar Birpal Singh fired. Col. Faunthorpe had informed the witness that he would prove that the information given to the witness about the firing was incorrect. He had spoken to the Commissioner about Sirdar Birpal Singh and stated that he did not want to make any impression against Sirdar Birpal Singh, but to point out the necessity for a public enquiry. Witness added that before going to Rae Bareli, he had come to know that many Kisans were imprisoned and he alleged that a good many innocent men had been sent to jail.

AN ASSISTANT EDITOR'S EVIDENCE.

LUCKNOW, July 16.

Another witness examined for defence in the "Pratap" defamation case yesterday was Mr. Sahdeo Thipathi, Assistant Editor of a newspaper of Benares. He spoke of his enquiries made by him on behalf of his paper and stated that some people told him that the police had fired and some others stated that Birpal Singh had fired. He interviewed Birpal Singh who told witness that he had not fired. A report of the interview appeared in his paper of 26th January. In cross-examination, witness said his Chief Editor had instructed him to interview the Deputy Commissioner and Sirdar Birpal Singh. He did not consider it necessary to see the Deputy Commissioner as he heard that he had it announced by beat of drum in the city that Birpal Singh had not fired. Some men of the city told him of the beat of drum, but he could not give their names. He did not hear of any notice issued by the Deputy Commissioner. He did not take down the statement of Sirdar Birpal Singh. He had taken notes in his pocket-book. He had not brought that pocket-book to the Court. The witness further stated in cross-examination that he went to Rae Bareli to enquire into the whole incident of firing and not Birpal Singh's firing alone. He had not heard whether there was any announcement about general incident of firing by beat of drum. He did not go to see the Deputy Commissioner about general firing as he had no time.

LUCKNOW, July 17.

Evidence in the "Pratap" defamation case has been practically closed. Two more witnesses Pandit Bishamber Dayal Tripathi, Sub-Editor of "Swarajya" (Unao) and draftsman were also examined on Saturday. One hospital clerk who prepared post mortem report is to be examined. The case has been heard for 69 days and defence examined 65 witnesses. Arguments began on 12t

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya returned to Allahabad yesterday and has now g to Benares.

MADRAS LABOUR TROUBLE

ULTIMATUM EXPIRES ON JULY 16th

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 16.

There was a slightly larger attendance of workmen at both mills today. The ultimatum given to strikers to return to work expires today. The police have in custody three men who are alleged to have attempted to set fire to the hut belonging to Audi-Dravidas. Police pickets in the mill area have been increased.

A CONTRADICTION.

Mr. K. Mudaliar, President of Labour Union writes to the press contradicting the report of his speech published by the "Madras Mail" in which it was stated that he told the strikers at the meeting on the 13th that a sum of rupees one lakh had been placed at his disposal by the Congress Committee for doling to strikers. Mr. Mudaliar says this is a deliberate falsehood intended to malign him and asks the paper to withdraw the allegations failing which legal steps would be taken against the paper in vindication of his character.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE CONDEMNED

At a public meeting held this evening, S. Srinivasa Iyengar, C.I.E., M.L.C., ex-Advocate-General, presiding, resolutions expressing sympathy and support to the Buckingham and Carnatic mill strikers and condemning the attitude of Government towards strikers and reiterating the resolutions passed at the previous meeting were passed and a Relief Committee was formed.

O. R. R. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 16.

In connection with the interview of the representatives of the Railway employees with the Agent of the O. and R. Railway, Mr. F. Furnival, Agent, has issued a notice informing the Railway staff that a meeting was held on Friday, the 15th instant, with four delegates, Messrs. H. A. Malik, M. N. Dey, P. K. Bhattacharjee, and Kootoo Mall of the proposed Union to draft rules. These rules have been approved and it is hoped that organising secretaries will tour the whole line with a view to enrol members.

O. & R. RY. EMPLOYEES.

SATISFACTORY INTERVIEW WITH AGENT,

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 15.

The interview of the representatives of the O. and R. Railway employees with the Agent and other chief officials of the railway has given, it is understood, satisfaction to employees whose representatives are greatly pleased with the patient hearing of and willingness to accede to all reasonable demand shown by the Agent. It is stated that the proposal of an employee of N. W. Railway named H. A. Mullick to organise a Railway Union has been agreed to and that several of the demands of the railway men had been considered favourably. As regards the question of wages, it is said, that a comparison of rates prevailing in N. W. Railway with those of this railway would be considered before it is further discussed.

FAITH IN ALI BROTHERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

ELLICHPUR CITY, July 15.

At a public meeting of more than 7,000 Hindus and Mahomedans, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

(1) "This public meeting of the Hindus and Mahomedans supports the Muslim religious leader's declaration regarding the future attitude of the Mahomedans, if the Angora Government of the Kemalists is threatened by the British.

(2) "The same meeting considers Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali's recent statements as upright and straightforward and appreciates their moral courage and honesty of purpose thus shown."

EMPIRE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

A SCHEME FOR IMPERIAL CURRENCY

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 16

At the Empire Agricultural Conference which was held in London yesterday Mr John Darling of the London City and Midland Bank explained his scheme for Imperial currency based upon commodity bills of exchange and establishment of an Empire Bank. Mr. Darling said that the Treasury Bills which had become real basis of our currency credit system should be used as the balance factor in the exchange within Britain and the Dominions. Restoration of confidence in the rupee might be an important start towards trade revival and it would pay Britain as business step to cooperate with India in restoring the confidence.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE COMMISSION FOR GOA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 16.

Lisbon.—A Commission is shortly leaving for Goa to make enquiries into the bases for a new Treaty between Portuguese India and Britain. The Treaty of 1878 was denounced in 1893.

NEIGHBOURLY AMENITIES AT APOLLO BUNDER.

SEQUEL TO MIDNIGHT CAROUSALS.

EUROPEANS RUSH STUDENTS' HOSTEL.

On the night of the 13th instant the Elphinstone College Hostel was the scene of a great sensation which the College authorities deliberately kept suppressed till now. From enquiries it appears that the incident was of too serious a nature to be hushed up in that way by the authorities concerned and it seems that had it not been for the self-restraint of the students residing in the hostel, there would have been a very ugly scene.

The Elphinstone College Hostel, situated just behind the Archbishop's Home, is the residence of about two hundred students. The hostel consists of two long buildings which are known as "wings", besides several small ones that are used as kitchens, bathrooms, etc., and there is a garden round it. The entire compound is enclosed by iron railings. On one side of the compound and very close to the enclosure there is a big tenement where a number of Europeans put up. It seems that for some time past there had been a little unpleasant feeling between some of the European residents of this tenement and the students, stopping in the hostel.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

For a long time the students had been reporting about certain habits of their European neighbours, but their grievances went on unremedied. They complain that the European gentlemen in question, keep singing, shouting and howling until very late at night, sometimes up to 1 a.m. or so, and that this disturbs their sleep and annoys them. They also complain that occasionally these Europeans dance and move about quite naked in their rooms with all the windows open. On the morning of the day in question, it is said one of the Europeans showered abuse upon a student who made no reply. The same night at about 11 o'clock, the gentleman who had abused a student in the morning, was dancing in his room naked and after some time he was joined by a few more and all began singing at the top of their voices. That being the bed-time of the students, one of them cried out from the hostel premises: "Will you stop the noise now, please?" This seems to have enraged the party of Europeans who used very bad language in reply. The students also, it appears, in their turn, jeered at them and thus things suddenly grew serious. The Europeans now proceeded from abuse to violence. They brought up an air-gun and shot a few rounds at the students and finding that they could not quell the latter by such means, they (five in number) rushed into the hostel compound armed with big lathies—and it is alleged that one of them had a revolver too. When they came near the hostel gate, the watchman refused to let them in without permission of the Superintendent. But in spite of the remonstrance of the watchman, they jumped over the fence and gained the compound. They then entered one of the buildings, known as the "old wing" and began shouting to know who was the *chhokra* who had jeered at them. It is alleged that three or four students who were standing on the verandah at the time were seized by the neck and pushed into a room by the Europeans who now became more wild and indulged in all sorts of horseplay. All the inmates then came out and the Superintendent who was sleeping in the other "wing", was sent for. The Europeans in the meantime came down and tried to leave the compound, but one of the students demanded that they should leave their names before they went, when, it is alleged, one of the five Europeans, took a revolver from his pocket and held it at the face of the student. The police were sent for and an officer now appeared on the scene and several other Europeans also gathered outside the compound. Subsequently another police officer and Mr. Covernton, the Principal of the Elphinstone College also came there, when a statement of the intruders was taken down and then all dispersed.

Before the police officer came on the spot the students allege that they saw one of the Europeans passing the revolver to another waiting outside the enclosure.

The next morning, the students held a meeting and decided to take legal action against the persons who had taken the law into their hands. But the same night Mr. Covernton came to the hostel and called another meeting of the students when he explained to them that, some of the Europeans concerned, were "respectable" and men of position and that they were penitent for what had happened. He is also reported to have stated that they (the five Europeans) were prepared to tender an unconditional apology to them and also to pay them an amount of money as compensation. But the students were not willing to agree to such a compromise.

A representative of "The Chronicle" yesterday called on the Superintendent of the hostel, who refused to give any detailed information to our representative, on the ground that the matter was still under the consideration of the authorities and that they were not willing to give publicity to the incident if a compromise was possible. While, on the contrary, a number of students stated to our representative that the majority of them were against any compromise. They are bent upon bringing the culprits to book and putting a stop to such affrays in future.

A Simla message July 16th says:—The funeral of the late Major General Budworth took place on Saturday evening with full military honours. The Commander-in-Chief and about 150 officers of Army Headquarters attended. The Viceroy and the Governor of the Punjab were represented.

THE ALIGARH TRAGEDY.

UNJUSTIFIED POLICE ATTACK.

INACCURACIES OF OFFICIAL STATEMENT EXPOSED.

INDISCRIMINATE ARRESTS IN PROGRESS.

POPULAR VERSION OF THE INCIDENT.

The following is a comprehensive account of the Aligarh disturbance received from Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, a prominent Non-co-operator and Khilafat worker.

It is not with the intention of entering into newspaper controversy that I am sending out this statement dealing with the recent unfortunate disturbance in Aligarh. I feel called upon to place before the public the facts as they are known to me personally merely with a view to meet the misleading and contradictory reports appearing in the Press. Tre mutilated facts as they appear in the official versions could not be allowed to go unchallenged. A non-official enquiry is being held and we think that for the present we should content ourselves with the bare statement of facts which go a long way towards effective refutation of the official and semi-official reports which are being assiduously circulated. Needless to say I have refrained from indulging in theoretical presumptions or comments. My facts are mainly supported by the evidence which is slowly but steadily coming in.

Prosecution on large scale.

From the beginning of the movement of Non-Cooperation Aligarh has been the centre of official and anti-N. C. O. attentions. The all comprehensive section 144 with its almost unlimited powers of adaptability was duly inaugurated here. The presence of the Independent National Muslim University and its chief workers was, to say the least, most inconvenient to the authorities. At first indirect attempts were made to destroy the movement. Congress workers were prosecuted merely on the strength of complaints made by private individuals. Rightly or wrongly the impression was made on the public mind that the Congress workers were being prosecuted only because they were associated with the national movement, and as the situation developed this impression grew stronger. Section 144 was applied first in March. Then the whole Tehsil of Atroli with Sikandra Rao town and five miles around were proclaimed as areas under 144. Maulana Mohamed Ali, myself and six others were stopped from delivering speeches and even attending public meetings and processions. Regular arrests and prosecutions were started with Inderverma followed by Bidhu Sharma who was afterwards released. Then came the turn of a prominent Jat Zamindar of the district Kunwar Todar Singh who had helped the Government during the war not only with men and money but also with his personal services in the fighting line. He together with Hafiz Usman, joint Secretary of the Khilafat Committee was given 15 months. Another worker, a zealous Marwari, Babu Tota Ram, was also arrested but had to be acquitted as the prosecution could not produce proof against him The strong grip of repression led us eventually to the unfortunate incident of July 5th when Malkhan Singh, Secretary of the Town Congress Committee was being tried. It is a significant fact that all the accused with the exception of Inderverma were office bearers of the Congress and Khilafat Committees. During all these trials huge crowds of between ten to fifteen thousand always gathered to demonstrate their sympathies for the accused. But never anything untoward or objectionable happened and on no occasion could the authorities find sufficient reason to apprehend a breach of peace.

Ridiculous Display of Force.

All of a sudden on the 5th it appeared that the authorities were very nervous as to the possible consequences of a gathering of peaceful citizens near the court so much so that on that day a great display of force was deemed necessary. The only incident which could have been made a pretext for this parading of force was that of the 28th June when a gathering of people had some provocation resulting in the pushing off of the Reserve Inspector's hat and a slight rough handling of a constable who had been pushing and hustling the crowd. On June 30th I received information that there was an idea that the Police might be led to do some mischief on the 5th. I had to leave for Dalnagar on the 3rd. But I left clear instructions with the Congress office that the general public should be dissuaded from demonstrating or gathering near the court. These instructions were faithfully complied with. I am surprised to see the report in the Press that these instructions were privately and verbally countermanded. It is a libel. Whatever may be the faults of a non-cooperator he is certainly not given to underhand and shady dealings. I did what I honestly considered to be right and I believe that the campaign of misrepresentation which is going on cannot stand the test of time and truth.

A false official statement.

The first official version dated the 5th July, issued from Nainital, was full of misstatements. The statement that "the mob rose in connection with the case of a political prisoner under trial, attacked the Police guard and the Reserve Inspector's Bungalow but was beaten off" is utterly baseless, inasmuch as the Police Guard escorting Malkhan Singh, the political prisoner, was never molested or even noticed. Nor is it true that the mob attacked the Police Guard in the Court compound or Reserve Inspector's Bungalow near by. It is difficult to find any justification for rushing to the Press with unreliable facts and glaring untruths. Yet we know that more of the same kind was to come. The next day another report, originating probably from the Associated Press appeared full of further inaccuracies. In this report the original allegation about the attack on the Guard escorting the political prisoner was cleverly toned down and twisted into the statement that "the mob then apparently dispersed towards the city but meeting an *ordinary* prisoner with a small Police escort coming towards the court assaulted them severely". Thus the *political* prisoner of the first official communique quietly dwindled into an *ordinary* prisoner coming to the court. As for the repeated attacks on the house of the Reserve Inspector I need only say that I was with the District Magistrate at the time when the news was brought to him. At once I went out in order to see what had happened. It should be noted that the Reserve Inspector's Bungalow was not more than 200 yards from the court room. We could see no gathering anywhere near the house and if there was an attack it must have taken place, from start to finish, during the interval of a minute or two between the receipt of the news in the court and our coming out Indeed, anything like a correct interpretation of this allegation lies hidden somewhere far beyond the range of my vision. Similarly the details of the attacks on the Tehsil Treasury defeat the average man's intelligence. A visit to the spot gave me an interesting sight into the much advertised looting of the Treasury which is supposed to have contained bags of money too heavy to be carried away by the so-called rioters. From what I know and from what some of us saw on the spot, it seems to be highly improbable that the mob entered the Treasury at all, much less actually lioted it. It is also untrue that the Police carried through their work with batons. Some of us actually saw heavy lathies being freely used by the Police in the court compound and I found many wounded bleeding and bearing clear lathi marks on their bodies. I have reason to assert that the District Magistrate himself saw the lathies carried and used by the Police

The astohnding statement that the house of all Police officers were burnt is, on the face of it, too transparent to deserve even a word from me. As it happens only a small thatch and some of the belongings of a Sub-Inspector of the C. I. D. who had removed his family only a day or two before were burnt.

By what process of reasoning this isolated incident is taken to cover *all* the houses of *all* Police officers in the town I don't know. The wisdom of circulating such off-hand conjectures which are obviously the product of an excited and overwrought imagination is hard to understand.

Attempt at creating bad blood.

As if the efforts of the "man on the spot" needed outside support the "Pioneer's" "own" and "special" correspondent comes out with another string of guess-work. It is futile to take the "Pioneer's" version seriously. Yet one or two points have been raised which I think should not be passed over. After the usual fling at the non-co-operator the correspondent proceeds to put on record his own reading of the general situation which led to the disturbance. Says he: "to put it mildly, feeling in their (non-co-operators') camp was running high against the Police." Is it a cleverly worded insinuation or a mere assumption? Whatever it may be it could certainly be taken to be the forerunner of an attempt at creating bad blood between the Police and their countrymen. It would be impossible to prove by any honest means that the non-co-operator harboured or harbours any grudge or ill-will against the Police. The suggestion betrays an utter ignorance of the elementary principles of non-co-operation as preached and devoutly practised by the people. The unfortunate rupture between the Aligarh Police and the citizens may or may not have been prearranged and instigated, but it is certainly a passing phase because no true patriot could possibly go against his creed by seeking a quarrel with the Police or for the matter of that with any official agency which forms part of a system mainly responsible for such occurrences.

Another beautiful piece of reporting done by the "Pioneer's" correspondent is worth quoting. Referring to the national activities immediately preceding the disturbance he remarked that "the speeches of the extremist leaders were becoming daily decidedly more intemperate and aggressive." Yet as a matter of fact long before the incident of July the whole town and five miles out was gagged and we could not have delivered any speeches temperate or intemperate. Although I was powerless to address the public I was still doing all I could to make the people stick to the true spirit of non-violent non-co-operation. I wonder if the authorities who claim to possess an intimate knowledge of the working of the Congress Committee ever heard of what I said with regard to the scuffle which took place in connection with the meeting of Aman Sagha on June 4th and how in the private meetings of the Congress Committees held on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of June I condemned the attitude of the general public although it was certainly provoked by the Police.

The facts

Now in a general way I will take the different versions together, specially those of the Commissioner and the "Pioneer's" correspondent. It is certainly a presumption to say that I did not attempt to disperse the crowd. I was away from Aligarh on national work and on my way back was detained on the road owing to an accident. As I reached the court at about 12-15 on the 5th I found a crowd numbering about 500 waiting quietly outside the court compound. Obviously they were there to hear the sentence pronounced. They greeted me with "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" but I motioned to them to keep quiet and enquired in a sharp tone as to why they had assembled in spite of the instructions of the Congress Committee. As far as I remember the exact word I used were "tum yahan kyun ai? kya tumko ane se mana nahin kiya gaya? kya dhindhora nahin pita gaya? (Why have you come here? Were you not asked to desist from coming here? Was it not proclaimed by beat of drum?)" Immediately on hearing my words Some of those present began to move the crowd back. When I saw them moving back I was satisfied and went inside the Court. The statement that the crowd wanted to follow me into the Court is absolutely baseless. I cannot say from my personal knowledge what happened after I was inside the Court. But certainly there was no noise indicating any excitement or disorder until a Police officer came in and reported that there was some disturbance and even then there was nothing heard, but the Police whistling and the shuffling of the people who were perhaps running away.

Unprovoked Police Attack.

I am in possession of most reliable evidence of those present on the spot who testify to the fact that the crowd was already falling back of its own accord when the Police without any provocation or justification began to attack. All the time I was in the Court no injured policeman was produced before the Magistrate or the Police officer present there. The only constables injured at the time were the two who were said to have been roughly handled by the crowd near the Society garden. One had a bleeding mouth and the other an injured wrist. They were admittedly not beaten in the Court compound. At the time no report was made to the Magistrate or to the Police officers that the people had molested any constable escorting the prisoner. I saw two men escorted by two constables who were complaining loudly of the high-handedness of the police and their treatment of the crowd. Naturally I thought that the two men under arrest were members of the crowd. No one said anything about the alleged molestation of prisoners. No ekkas loaded with lathies were noticed nor was it mentioned at the time that the crowd was bringing a supply of lathies from the city. The alleged attack on the Municipal Office seems to be as much a fiction as the ekka loads of lathies. I reached the city within an hour of the alleged occurrence, but I did not see any marks of attack on the Municipal Office. The courtyard of the office has got a beautiful garden which the mere entry of a crowd would have ruined. But there is no trace of the alleged advent of the crowd. Now the fact that no damage was done to the Municipal Office and that the police outposts at Russalganj which is the first outpost the returning crowd must have passed was not attacked points to a substantial theory, which is being supported by a mass of evidence coming in that the damage to the City Post Office and the so-called attack on the Kotwali was not the work of the crowd which returned from the Court. It is news to me that the crowd had procured knives and swords. There is not a shred of evidence to show that any such implement was used. No one has yet been reported to have received injuries from a sharp weapon.

Salient points.

I was not personally present on the spot when things were happening in the city, but from the facts now being collected by us I can well understand the salient features of the incidents. The following facts speak for themselves:—

1. No policeman at the outpost was hurt.

2. Only a few of the police guards are reported to have been injured.

3. The only policeman alleged to have been killed was in plain clothes and had nothing on him to show to the crowd that he belonged to the police force.

4. All the persons alleged to have been arrested near the Kotwali have got numerous marks of lathy blows on their heads and backs.

Now these facts clearly show that the crowd was not so furious and the police not so forbearing as they are depicted.

I notice many expressions of official appreciation made referring to the services of Reserve Inspector Cartan who has unfortunately attracted much attention from the general public and is now the fortunate recipient of compliments from his superior officers. I wish he deserved the compliments. I would not go out of my way to say anything against him. But in all honesty I believe that time and subsequent events will unmask many facts and will ultimately reveal the part played by him in this tragedy

A personal explanation.

In conclusion I wish to add a few words of personal explanation which I feel called upon to place before my countrymen in the interests of the cause for which I have been doing my humble share of work. I feel that in spite of provocations it was my duty as a pledged non-cooperator to take all necessary precaution and to avoid at all costs any possibility of breach of peace. That initial mistake led me into several other errors of judgment. At the time when I first reached the Court I should not have remained inside with the Magistrate. My place was with the people. But as the crowd was moving back I forgot the possibility of provocation and thought that the danger point was passed. Besides, some of us had an idea that such demonstrations served as a safety valve although no such consideration should have made us override the injunctions of Mahatma Gandhi. As a humble worker under the mandate of national organisation I should have placed my creed above all. I regret the loss of life and property as much as any one, but I am quite prepared to suffer the consequences of this error of judgment although it was the outcome of an abnormal pressure of work. The situation is now well in hand but our efforts are being thwarted by the indiscriminate and wholesale arrests going on and the consequent sense of insecurity prevailing. Yet, God willing, we hope to effectively prevent any further breach of peace.

As for the poor people on whom the heavy hand of the Executive has descended I believe that most of them are innocent. It must be their cherished privilege to pay, in dire suffering and extreme hardships, their quota towards the attainment of Swaraj under the iron heel of the Executive the portals of a new and happier world are being opened for them.

DISPOSAL OF FOREIGN CLOTHES.

The Joint Secretaries, Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps writes:—

Those who want to destroy foreign clothes, or get rid of them, should send them at any of the following addresses:—

A Ward—Fort Dist.—V. A. Desai c/o All India United Insurance Co. and K. Liladhar, Esq., 72, Apollo Street, Fort.

B Ward—Mandvi Dist.—B. N. Mehesheri, Esq., c/o Union Society, Bombay (3).

C Ward—Bhuleshwar Dist.—Amratlal Hurgowandas Dalal, Esq., Bhagatwadi, near Kabuterkhana, Bhuleshwar.

D Ward—Girgaum Dist.—C. O. No. 79A Sandhurst Road, opp. Sanghvi Stores; K. B. Sansgiri, Esq., 3rd Parsiwada, opp. Wilson High School; I. L. Kaji, Esq., Girgaum, Gai Wadi, Panjrapole Chawl, and Jugmohandas Gulabdas, Merchant, Kallian ji House, opp. Girgaum Old Post Office.

E Ward—Byculla Dist.—C. O. c/o Messrs. Foster and Sons, Parel Road, Byculla.

Those who find it inconvenient to send the foreign clothes, should write to Mr. Amratlal H. Dalal or Mr. K. B. Sansgiri and arrangements will be made by the volunteers for disposal of the same.

Persons desiring to act as Volunteers for this purpose, are requested to enlist their names at the office of Swaraja Sabha Volunteers Corps, at 79A Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, or Messrs. Lannu and Co., Abdul Rehman Street, near Imperial Bank of India.

KHANDESH EDUCATION SOCIETY

As announced before, the Amalner National College teaching courses in Arts, Science and Technology, Ayurveda, Agriculture, and commerce began its work on the 11th current with great enthusiasm. The bulk of admissions are on the Medical side and fresh applications show that seats available in that faculty will be filled up even before the 31st July which is the last day of admission to the College. Collegiate instruction in Ayurveda according to modern scientific methods coupled with surgery is a rarity on this side of India and that is why this faculty in particular, has proved to be a great attraction for students. The seats in the college hostel being limited, students joining the college after a week or so will have to make their own arrangement for. It should be noted that the medium of instruction in this college is Marathi, English being taken advantage of wherever necessary.

NON-BRAHMINS AND DHARWAR.

Messrs. H. P. Suryawanshi, P. H. Gunjal and B. L. Patil, the Joint Secretaries of the "Non-Brahmin League" Dharwar write from Dharwar that the telegram under date 8th July purporting to have been sent by the Secretary of the Non-Brahmin Association Dharwar" and which was published in the columns of the Chronicle on the 9th instant, under the Heading "Dharwar Firing—duty of Karnatic Councillors" it does not emanate from the office bearers of the recognized body styled the "Non-Brahmin League". It is further stated in the letter "so far as we know", no such Association exists in Dharwar."

(Continued from column 6.)

eign clothes for the sake of their country and show that their's was the real non-violence! They must take pride not in wearing fine foreign clothes, but in doing their duty to their country. For the sake of their own self-respect, for the sake of their love for their country they must, wear the khadi. When a prisoner wanted to run away from his prison he first cast off his prison clothes and kept them in the jail before going away from that prison, in order that the policeman might not catch him. The foreign clothes they were wearing were their prison clothes and let them cast off this serfdom, this slavery, by throwing away their foreign clothes. By their foreign clothes they were kept the slaves of Manchester and they must give them up now if they wanted to be freemen, if they wished to stand erect and if they wished to have any self-respect. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani then announced that an office had been opened in the Patni Building on Princess Street for receiving foreign clothes and they would be received from eight in the morning to eight in the evening.

SWADESHI SPELLS SWARAJ.

"GIVE UP YOUR FOREIGN CLOTHES."

A MATTER OF NATIONAL HONOUR.

LECTURE BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

At the Morarji Goculdas Hall at Cavel, Mahatma Gandhi delivered a discourse on "The spread of Swadeshi and boycott of Foreign Goods" on Saturday night, in the presence of a large audience. Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Mohamed Ali accompanied Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi asked the people to give up their foreign clothes if they wanted Swaraj, for he had been telling the people all along that True Swaraj was Swadeshi. He had been given a rich foreign sari by a woman weighing about 12 to 15 lbs. and if women were capable of wearing such heavy things, could they complain about the less heavy khaddar saris? If women wanted to remove the great burden which was crushing the lives of Indians, then they must wear the lighter burden, of the khaddar sari. Mr. Gandhi said if they could completely boycott foreign goods, he would guarantee Swaraj to them in one month.

Mr. Mohamed Ali was equally emphatic. He said the foreign cloth they were wearing now was the garb of their serfdom to Manchester. If they wanted to throw off this slavery, then the first thing they had to do was to throw their foreign clothes and stand effect and self-dependent in their pure khaddar. He had not realised Mr. Gandhi's meaning when he first said that he was accomplishing Swaraj by means of Swadeshi. But Mr. Gandhi's Swadeshi was independence for India as they had to be independent of foreign cloth.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mr. Gandhi said one of the great duties they had undertaken in hand was now accomplished, but a greater and more difficult task lay before them to achieve before realising Swaraj. People who wanted to amass a crore of rupees could only do so by incessant efforts and work, and without these it was not possible to get anything in this world. The work they had undertaken to do was one of greatest difficulty and required greater sacrifices on their part than the mere earning of money. If they wanted to get Swaraj, if they wanted their Khilafat and Punjab wrongs, which even the Viceroy was asking them to forget and forgive, redressed then they had no other recourse but to make this sacrifice for their country. They wanted Swaraj within the shortest possible time. It could not be done without serious effort. If he were convinced that they had not the necessary strength of purpose to do their duty, he would never have spoken to them of Swaraj. There was strength latent in them, they had only to realise it. A sister out of the nobility of her heart had sent a *sari* to him worth about Rs. 900 for the fund. It weighed perhaps 12 to 15 lbs. and he was surprised to find that she could wear such a heavy sari. It was richly embroidered. He had no doubt that she could not have passed with it without a pang. She must have worn that heavy sari with pleasure. He asked the sisters present to wear khaddar saris which were not half as heavy for the sake of their country.

NEED FOR SACRIFICE.

They had willingly parted with their money and their ornaments. He knew that parting with the clothes they considered fine was not so easy. But he expected them to make that sacrifice if they wished to contribute their full share to the national effort. The handsome contribution of one crore was but an earnest of their desire to attain Swaraj but it was no sacrifice. Boycott of foreign cloth required a sacrifice of their convenience and even their taste. Both men and women were called upon to make that sacrifice. He had a visit that day from two young Indians recent arrivals from London —one a Bengali and the other a Parsi. Both were very earnest. He answered many questions and asked only one in return. Were they prepared to give up their foreign cloth? They were both frank and lovers of their country. They both admitted that it was the right thing to do. But one of them said he might be too weak to give up his foreign clothes. He was quite sure that if they were not ready to give up even their foreign cloth they were not ready for Swaraj.

THE MALADY AND THE CURE.

When he mentioned one year's limit for the attainment of Swaraj, he knew what he was doing. He had laid down definite conditions which the Congress had embodied in a resolution. He claimed to have the same degree of knowledge for remedying India's ills as a physician would for his patient's disease. But it would be no fault in the physician if the patient would not try the remedies prescribed and therefore could not be cured. He had prescribed a remedy which in his opinion India could without much difficulty adopt and assimilate. The programme laid down by the Congress was really a perfect programme. Swadeshi in that programme was the one item which needed not mere partial acceptance, but it had to be accepted *in toto*.

They had a glorious opportunity of demonstrating their willingness. The first of August was near. Had they made themselves worthy to celebrate the memory of Lokamanya? Were they fit enough to recite the *mantram* that he had bequeathed? Even as certain preliminary ablutions were necessary for a Hindu to recite his Gayatri or for a Mussulman to perform his Namaj if either was to be efficacious, even so was it necessary for them to wear khadi dress on the first of August if they were to become fit for the recitation of the Swaraj mantra given to the nation by Mr. Tilak. In his opinion renunciation by every Indian of foreign cloth was the one thing indispensable for the economic independence of India and the attainment thereby of Swaraj. This consummation was not beyond India's ability. He hoped the people had also the will.

MR. KASHALKAR'S DISMISSAL.

He wanted to draw the attention of the audience to the summary dismissal of Mr. Kashalkar by Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. His only crime was that he had the courage to wear home-spun khadi cap. It was too much for the Manager and young Mr. Kashalkar was dismissed because he would not relent. He deserved congratulations for his bravery. Was not the incident a striking proof of India's slavery? In any other country a manager who so gratuitously interfered with the liberty of an employee regarding his personal dress, would have to apologise or himself accept dismissal. He hoped that it was not yet too late. All the employees of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. if they had any spirit of camaraderie and self-respect would themselves, even if only by way of protest, appear in Khaddar dresses and caps and ask for reinstatement of Mr. Kashalkar.

This dismissal had to him a deep significance. The Manager by his simple act of dismissal of a poor Indian employee had given a political colour to the transaction, and he had insulted the whole nation for he had resented the performance of a national act on the part of Mr. Kashalkar and every one of the audience was concerned with the dismissal. If for no other reason, for the sake of protecting young men like Mr. Kashalkar from insult, they were bound to adopt khadi dress and khadi caps. The strength of their national spirit was to be tested only over incidents like this. Their capacity for Swaraj meant the ability to protect all those who were wronged even as Mr. Kashalkar was wronged.

MOULANA MAHOMED ALI.

Moulana Mahomed Ali said he had been unable to realise formerly how Mr. Gandhi was going to get Swaraj by means of Swadeshi. He had not been able to see how Swaraj could be secured by boycotting foreign cloth alone. But Mahatma Gandhi had told them that they did not want to get Swaraj by fighting with other people, or by hating them whether they were British or not—but by getting rid of the slavery which was imposed on them by foreign cloth. Unless they could free themselves from this serfdom they would never get Swaraj, and never be fit for it. We did not want to paralyse anybody; we did not want to paralyse the Government. But we wanted to be free from the paralysis which had attacked us and seized hold of our body. Indians were now paralysed and they could not feel any pain which was inflicted on them. Only by removing the disease would they be able to see what kind of pain was imposed on them by a foreign government. Unless this paralysis, this slavery, were removed they would never feel the pain which the Government was inflicting on them. If one man was insulted by foreigners that insult was not to be confined to him alone, it was not to be felt by him alone, but it should be felt by the people of India. Islam had given them a positive command what they should do and they had to do it in spite of all the opposition of other people. It was their duty to give up all foreign cloths and wear only pure khadi and he appealed to his sisters to give up all foreign clothes. It was impossible for them to get Swaraj with one crore of rupees only. He asked those who had not given their share in the crore of rupees to do so by means of wearing khadi. Was it not possible for them to give up their foreign clothes for the sake of their country, for the sake of Swaraj?

DON'T BE SLAVES OF MANCHESTER.

He would tell even those people who had given lakhs of rupees to the Tilak Swaraj Fund that they could not realise Swaraj simply because they had given much money to the Swaraj Fund. It was not a limited liability company; it was an unlimited liability company. If anybody had spoken to him of non-violent non-cooperation he would have thought it was a screen for his own fears, for his own cowardice; he would not have believed such people for a moment. But Mr. Gandhi had spoken of non-violence and he wanted the non-violence of courage, of suffering, of daring, and not cowardice and fear. Let Indians give up their ser-

(Continued in column 4.)

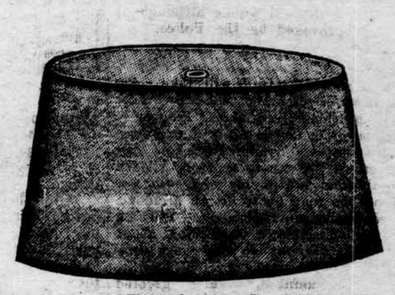
THE GREATEST SHOPPING EVENT OF THE YEAR

THANAWALLA SHROFF & Co.'s

POPULAR SALE BEGINS TO-DAY

SILK AND COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS

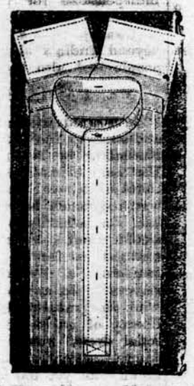
ENGLISH VALOUR HATS INATTRACTIVE SHADES



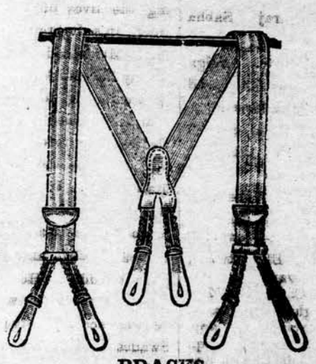
CHRISTY' N & NN BANGLORE CAPS

SILK, COTTON & WOOLLEN SOCKS

ATTRACTIVE WALKING STICKS

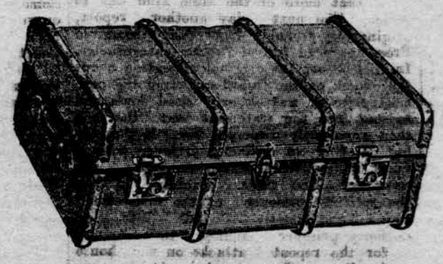


EVENING DRESS SHIRTS



BRACES, FOR ALL OCCASIONS

ENGLISH & FRENCH COTTON, WOOL, AND SILK VESTS



CABIN TRUNKS, SUITCASES BAGS AND TRAVELLING GOODS

SHIRTS FOR DAY WEAR

AND OTHER ARTICLES OF BOYS,' MEN'S & LADIES, WEAR AMOUNTING TO Rs. 200,000 AT

BARGAIN PRICES.

BHATIA MAHAJAN VADI, KALBADEVI.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA.

VICEROY ON EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

REPLY TO MARWARI ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 14.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in the course of his reply to the deputation of the Calcutta Marwari Association which waited on His Excellency on Thursday morning said:

As I am addressing an audience of businessmen, I think that you would prefer that, in my reply, I should restrict my remarks on political matters, on which indeed I have spoken already both frequently and at length, and direct my chief attention to the business topics discussed in your address. At the outset let me thank you for your kind reference to my interest in the industrial reorganisation which is now country. I need not assure that I am taking a very great and personal interest in the industrial development of this great in process. As you are aware my predecessor and his Government took up this matter vigorously. A representative commission with my distinguished colleague, Sir Thomas Holland at its head, made elaborate and most useful inquiries and on its report our present industrial policy is largely based. Provincial Departments have been instituted and are under the control of the representatives of the people and the provincial ministers. You have, therefore, the satisfaction of knowing that you and other associations of the same nature as yours are in intimate contact with the great industrial development to which we are all looking forward and with what is being done to bring it about. To achieve the end we have in view, we look to you and similar associations for the fullest support and cooperation, and I am confident from what I hear of the Marwari Association that we shall not look in vain.

RAILWAY POLICY.

Let me now turn to some of the more important matters mentioned in your address. First, as regards our railway policy, which you say retards the development of indigenous industries by favouring the export of raw materials overseas and by giving to some centres what railway authorities speak of an undue preference. As you are aware the Industrial Commission of 1918 devoted a special chapter of their report to an analysis of the evidences which they received on this question and as the member of that commission, principally responsible for the report, is now the member of my Government in charge of railways, you have a right to expect from him some practical recognition of the commission's recommendations, in other words, a policy shaped as much as practicable in the industrial interests of India. When one remembers that India's financial prosperity has developed largely on a favourable balance of exports and that the spread of railways has been inspired by sound business principles, it is natural to find them following the channels of greatest trade. Without this commercial impetus, there would have been no railways at all for you to complain against and we must remember that in using our powers to impose maximum and minimum limits of freight rates we must have regard to the vested interests, which have grown up around our ports, as well as the necessity of attracting capital for the better equipment of our railway system accepting the well known principle of charging what the traffic can bear. Then the Industrial Commission argued in favour of increased rates on the long leads of traffic to the principal ports rather than an unsystematic extension of the specially reduced rates to individual industries established. Individual concessions to inland industries have been granted in large numbers already, in the hope that their encouragement will result in increased traffic, but in order to keep within the law and to prevent the grant of undue preference each special concession involves an indeterminate sequence of others. I am, therefore, keeping an open mind on this question until Sir William Acworth and his colleagues of the Railway Committee submit the materials which will enable us to lay down principles that will facilitate the development of internal industries without endangering the business principle on which our railway systems have extended their net work of lines.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS.

Another important question with which your address deals is that of tariffs. As you know our customs tariffs have been designed hitherto for the main purpose of obtaining revenue. But the necessity for increasing the amounts obtained has naturally resulted in a rough, descrimination between different classes of goods. Imported articles of luxury are more heavily taxed than articles of common necessity and some articles like machinery which are necessary for the industrial development are admitted at specially privileged low rates. Our general tariff has now reached a scale which naturally exercises the minds of the external manufacturers of certain classes of goods and it is not surprising to find that they are anxious to represent their own immediate business interests. Under the reformed constitution there is now larger freedom in the raising of revenue according to our own views and in fiscal matters generally, the use of a tariff for purely revenue ends is relatively harmless, both as regards internal industries and in our international relations. But the work of designing a tariff that will assist in he development of our own industries, without injustice to the consumers or harmful reflex results on our external trade, is a complex matter that requires very special and detailed consideration. We intend, therefore, to appoint a fiscal commission which will commence in October to collect the evidence necessary to turn to practical account the large measure of fiscal independence which the British Parliament have added to the responsibilities of the reformed Indian Legislatures. In your remarks on Indian trade and commerce I would suggest to you that it is not wise to take an unduly pessimistic view of the situation. I am well aware there is at the moment a serious suppression in trade, which I trust may soon disappear and give place again to renewed prosperity. It may be that it affords you little consolation to be told that India does not stand alone in this respect and that this trade depression is and has been for some time past found in almost every country of the world. It is of course, of highest importance that India should develop her own industries and that so far as she is able from her own resources she should supply her own population. But no country's trade can prosper upon its own internal trade alone. The prosperity of a country's trade and commerce depends not only upon its own internal developments of production and of transport and distribution but also upon the goods it exports to foreign countries. Indeed, as you well know, its surplus wealth depends upon the services and goods or their equivalent which are received in return for the goods sent abroad. It is well for us to bear these elementary truths in mind, in order to understand the difficulties of the present trade situation, so that we may not be deceived into thinking that a nation can do without foreign trade. I suppose if there is one lesson borne in upon us all from the war, it is that nations are dependent upon each other for their surplus and for their prosperity. With us in Ind'a very much depends, of course, upon the monsoon which as you must admit is beyond the control of a Viceroy or even of a Governor-General in Council. (laughter). Let us, therefore, continue to pray that this years' monsoon may be all we desire and that the earth may produce bountiful crops to make up for the deficiencies of recent years.

THE EXCHANGE SITUATION.

I note with interest your deprecation of Government interference with exchange. I am inclined to agree with you, but I hesitate to express my opinion too emphatically as avenues of possible Government assistance are always being explored and human ingenuity may still possibly devise some means by which Government may be of service in regard to exchange. I do not say that these means have yet been found, but I cannot prepared to accept definitely the proposition that Government can never be of assistance in truth. Of course, the exchange must depend not upon Government but upon the country's trade and its balance of exports to foreign countries. As already indicated you may depend upon it that both in this matter of exchange as well in that of the provision of credit facilities, my Government will not take action without consultation with Indian opinion and without taking care to ascertain the view of Indian businessmen.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

As regards your remarks on Indian representation on the Directorate of the Imperial Bank of India, I would remind you that the four governors nominated by Government to the Central Board are all Indians. Regarding the local directorate of the Bank in Calcutta I am told that there is now one Indian Director namely, Raja Reshee Case law. It is unnecessary for me to remind you that the local directors are not nominated by Government, but are elected by the local shareholders of the Bank.

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES.

So ar I have kept to my intention of dealing in my reply with business matters. I will now digress to the extent of discussing one political or semi political subject, namely that of your representation on Indian Legislatures. I am informed that in the Bengal Legislative Council, your association has been given one seat as a special concession to your commercial enterprise and importance. Further out of a total of 113 seats on that Council 15 have been reserved for commercial and industrial interests. In the Legislative Assembly 2 seats are reserved for Indian commerce in addition there are two other seats to which various Indian commercial bodies elect representatives in rotation. I would remind you that all those special constituencies, belong necessarily, to the transition stage of the reforms and that as the system of self-Government advances special interests must rely more and more on the ordinary electorate for their adequate representation. The future, in this matter, of your association and others of a similar nature will depend on your ability to educate the general electorate in the development of commerce and industry and on your co-operation in the ordinary methods and system of representation. In both respects I trust that you will be as successful as you have been in the past in your commercial activities.

POLICE RAID DARJEELING CONGRESS OFFICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, July 15.

Yesterday the police searched District Congress Committee's office and took away papers and documents. No arrests were made.

Mr. T. Beltie Shah Gilani has applied to the U. P. Government for the sanction to construct a tramway for passengar and goods traffic from the Dehra Dun railway station to Mussoorie. The proposed tramway will be constructed under the supervision of the Tata Engineering Co. Ltd., Bombay, the motive power to be used will be electricity.

POONA NOTES.

LOK. TILAK'S ANNIVERSARY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 15.

The 19th and 20th of July have been fixed for the celebration of the First Anniversary of the late Lokamanya. A grand programme has been arranged for the purpose, a special feature of which is the distribution of food to the poor.

It is announced that the biography of the Lokamanya, to be written by Mr. N. C Kelkar, will probably be ready by August 1922.

In the course of a leaderette, the "Lokasangraha" supports the claims of Mr. N. C. Kelkar for the presidentship of the ensuing Congress at Ahmedabad.

Messrs. R. B. and S. B. Tilak have, in a letter to the press declared their intention of filing a suit in the Bombay High Court for the possession of "Tilak Jubilee Fund," which, as announced in the recent issue of "The Kesari," has been already handed over by Mr. Y. V. Nene of Bombay to a board of trustees to be utilised for national purposes. Mr. Nene's action in the present case, is contended by Tilak brothers, to be legally unauthorized. It is also stated that attempts to settle the dispute amicably were made but without success.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will visit Poona on the 20th instant.

Mrs. Ramabai Ranade has convened a ladies' meeting to-morrow in the Seva Sadan to discuss the question of women's suffrage.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

The next session of Legislative Assembly will commence at Simla on 1st September 1921.

NO RAIN IN CEYLON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, July 15.

Ceylon is still without general rain and there is a growing anxiety regarding island's food outlook.

PANDIT DEVARATNA SHARMA RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DEHRADUN, July 15.

Pandit Devaratna Sharma was released from Bareilly jail yesterday. He reached here this morning and was welcomed by the public on the Tilak Hall ground.

Sir Edward Maclagan will inaugurate Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal dispensary and Punjab special block at the King Edward Sanatorium, Dharampur, on 23rd July.

THE SIKH SHRINES.

QUESTION OF REMOVAL OF MAHANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

The Punjab Government have issued the following press communique—

In continuation of the press communique issued on the 6th of June 1921 attention is drawn to the fact that in addition to the remedies provided in the substantive law for the exclusion of *Mahants* and other incumbents from the shrines where they are unfitted by character or conduct for the posts which they occupy a remedy has in some cases been decreed by the courts in accordance with proved custom. The civil procedure code covers the aspect of a trust. The question of the wrongful administration of a trust may justify a court in acting to remove a Mahant but the Governor-in-Council is advised that by custom in the Punjab a general or special power may also exist to claim the removal of a Mahant for misconduct affecting detrimentally the interests of the institution with which he is connected. The custom may have to be established in specific cases and the bad conduct affecting the interests of the shrine and its worshippers has to be proved in the courts but the principle has been clearly affirmed in the Punjab courts and the removal of a Mahant for misconduct has been sanctioned under custom in a number of published decisions.

SENTENCE AGAINST NON-CO-OPERATORS.

EACH GETS 18 MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

On Monday last the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered a judgment in the case in which Hakim Syed-ur-Rahman and Ajothia Parsad Varma were charged with delivering seditious speeches in Calcutta.

The accused were convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each. Order was passed in jail and kept secret to avoid demonstration by the Khilafat and the Congress people and was made public to-day.

CORRECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

A message from Simla says that there has been no truth in the statement made from Madras some time back to the effect that the Buckingham and Carnatic mills have been indefinitely closed.

Appointment is announced of Rev. A. H. Bowman to be Chaplain of Trinity Church, Allahabad. It is stated Dr. Bowman acted as Rector of Sandrughan during last year of the war.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 203, Price Rs. 1-14 Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 33 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone Message

John—Hallo!
Harry—The Cricket Season has commenced
J.—Yes.
H.—Is your kit all right?
J.—No. There are some odds that I want to buy, but can't decide where to buy.
H.—Have you tried **DODHY SONS?** Kanta Terrace, at Kalbadevi Road. They have just unpacked large consignments of English Cricket Bats, Balls, and Leg guards, etc., and also there own FACTORY made goods. Let us go there this afternoon. They are the BEST and CHEAPEST.
J.—Do they undertake REPAIR also?
H.—Yes. They do, and do it **VERY NICELY**, and their **CHARGES ARE MODERATE.** I had my bat repaired from them.

BLUNT RAZORS Resharpened bright and keen as New. As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each Kropp Razors Rs. 5-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Rs. 5-8 All above Post Free New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.
MATHEWS & Co. 28 Medows Street (Opp Cathedral) Bombay.

SWAN'S ANTI-MALARIN MANCHAR BOMBAY

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and it juvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar), (India).

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Annual Fire Income Exceeds.	£10,00,000
Total Assets.	£23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents to the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & Co.,
66, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. Address: "SEEDS".
Tel. No. 1885.

H. N. MISTRY Co.

Always large stock on hand of
White Carrara, Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road,
Circle, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add. "PATSANG."
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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP.

Government And People: by Conrad Gill. (Methuen & Co.. London).

The air is full of social change and unrest. In India also political thought has made rapid strides, and there is a veritable metamorphosis of political and social conditions, to which the older generation of men find it difficult to reconcile themselves. We are moving very fast. India is no longer the Juggernaut car that moves but slowly and mechanically. Everywhere, we see signs of a new and revitalised life and activity. People are no longer content with "boons" conferred by alien rulers amid the fanfare of trumpets. They have realised at last that what they want is not merely a greater share in the waves and fishes of office but in order to ensure their free development as a nation according to their own ideals, they must have full control over their own affairs. Such are the spacious times upon which we have entered, and a new era, far brighter than the one ostentatiously and officially "inaugurated" by the Duke of Connaught, is within a measurable distance of attainment by the people.

In order that this new era may prove to be the point "which represents for most men the greatest welfare and the greatest freedom", it is necessary that the people should also realize that if theirs be the privilege of having Swaraj, theirs also is the responsibility to see that political power does not degenerate into a class or sectional interest and that the established Government is suited to the genius of the people and compatible with their temperaments, offering for all men a full life and full opportunities for "enterprise, experiment and the exercise of whatever talents they may possess." One of its essential conditions, then, is that the people should be equipped with a proper knowledge of men and institutions. In these days, the machinery of Government has become too cumbersome and complex to be easily understood by a man of average intelligence. To him, the realisation has not yet come that citizenship needs training, if it is to be adequately fulfilled. One of the directions which this training must take is to instil into the mind of the people correct ideas concerning the mechanism of Government and its functioning.

In "Government And People" though devoted to a critical examination of the machinery of Government in the United Kingdom, Indian Students of Affairs, will find an excellent companion for their leisure hours. The concluding chapters of the book, dealing with the Aims of Government and Government and Society, may particularly be commended. In these chapters, the author has emphasized the fact, much overlooked in the midst of the sordid struggle for existence, that liberty is the greatest of all the benefits that mankind can possess, but that a large part of it has been hedged about with an endless number of laws and regulations most of them meaningless and incomprehensible to the man in the street. And a bureaucracy has never been the friend of liberty, especially the liberty of the subject. Highly Self-Centred and exclusive, the bureaucracy is apt to regard itself as infallible and frown upon all agitation for changing the *status quo*, where such agitation is primarily directed to destroying its own "prestige." In this country, we are painfully familiar with this, and everybody brings home to us fresh illustrations of the truth of the remark that "liberty and bureaucracy have never been found together." The bureaucracy tries to make continual encroachments on the liberty of the subject and to reduce him to a state of helplessness, if not also of servility. Now, the bureaucracy is apt to regard the preservation of "order and security," as the first business of a Government, and to this end, to go on multiplying the machinery of law and justice even if it involves the stunting of the growth of education or denying it altogether. Strictly speaking, that is also the attitude of the Indian bureaucracy. In its eyes policing and provision of jails and jailors assume much greater importance than securing for the people the means of a free and full life through healthy and liberal education.

The present stage that we have reached in the history of Indian political agitation shows that "the Government has been seriously out of touch with the people or with an important section of them." In other words, "there has been a want of harmony between the Government and a considerable part of the people." The result is non-cooperation between the Government and the people at large. Our Government is doing just what every other Government did a century ago, in dealing with aggressive political movements,—and it will not be surprising to note,—with no better result. We may stress the point, then, that a bureaucracy, however strongly entrenched, cannot go on for ever, irresponsible and irresponsible to the wishes and needs of the people but it has to adapt itself to those wishes and needs sooner or later according to the volume and strength of public opinion. In brief, the law (in its broader concept) must answer as closely as possible to public opinion. And that law in its true notion, as Locke has appropriately described, "is not so much the limitation as the direction of a free agent to his own proper interest and prescribes no farther than is for the general good of those under that law. . . So that, however it may be mistaken, the end of law is not to abolish and restrain but to preserve and enlarge freedom." If in India, law has been prostituted to serve baser ends, we may regard it as only a temporary phase preceding the ushering in a new age of true democracy. The book is useful to those who seek a closer knowledge of English political institutions and their functions and purposes, and assimilate the lessons that these have to teach for guidance in handling their own affairs.

"Chetan" June, 1921—A monthly magazine published from Gopipura, Surat.

Gujerati language, unlike most of its sister languages such as Marathi, Bengali or Hindi, is not very rich in its periodical literature, on which the growth and expansion of the language largely depends. The magazine before us, considering its existence of barely a year, is a brave attempt to meet a keenly felt need of the Gujerati readers. The Editors have succeeded in enlisting the sympathy and active help, by way of regular contributions, of some of the well-known Gujerati writers.

AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

"The Brass Check"—A Study in American Journalism. (By Upton Sinclair', (Published by Hendersons, 66, Charing Cross Road, London.'

Some journalists are of opinion that the journalistic profession is advanced, to a greater degree, in the United States than in England and India. But the book under review would make the reader discard.

The book is divided by the author into three parts. (viz., "The Evidence," "The Explanation"; and "The Remedy"). The most important of all these parts is the first part in which the author exhaustively describes his vast and chequered experiences of American Journalism. He deals, at great length, in that part with the unfortunate fate which his book "The Jungle" met at the hands of American publicists. In that book he has exposed *in toto* the "condemned Meat Industry of United States." The book was so ruthless in its exposure of that industry, that no publisher took upon himself the responsibility of publishing it At last, the disappointed and dejected author undertook to publish it himself, with the result that it had the widest circulation all over the world. "The Brass Check" also met with the same fate in the beginning, but afterwards, it appears, some of the publishers in Europe, realising the importance of the book, bought the right of publication from the author at a very handsome remuneration. Mr. Sinclair is one of the most widely-read authors in America. It is not an easy matter to make a large number of people read about newspapers, their producing and habits: but this is just what Mr. Sinclair has, at last, succeeded in doing

All that Mr. Sinclair says in this book is that (1) American newspapers misrepresent the views of persons to their great annoyance, (2) that a straight and correct report of a meeting or interview is not news in the American newspaper world; it is not a story, and (3) that the Associated Press is ever ready to send wires giving false and unfounded statements about persons to American newspapers. In America the Associated Press is an organisation thirty years old. It supplies about 900 dailies in the United States with the news of the world. Mr. Sinclair quotes several instances in which the "A. P." has circulated baseless and unfounded information among American newspapers about himself.

The book is one of the most important productions of the author. He has attacked the most powerful interests in America, who have not yet challenged his statements against them. It should be read by every journalist having a tinge of love towards his noble profession. The title of the book is, indeed, very peculiar. In the last chapter of the book, Mr. Sinclair explains his reason for giving this title to his book. "What is the *Brass Check*"? he asks. "The 'Brass Check' is found in your pay-envelope every week—You who write and print and distribute our newspapers and magazines. "*The Brass Check*" is the price of your shame—you who take the fair body of truth and sell it in the market place, who betray the virgin hopes of mankind into the loathsome brothel of *Big Business*.

THE ENGLISH NOVEL.

"The Advance of the English Novel". By William Lyon Phelps. John Murray, London.

The author here sketches for us the growth of the English novel from the beginning to contemporary times, Starting with Defoe—the father of the English novel—and his realistic romances, he leads us through a maze of realism and romanticism and naturalism, until we come to the year 1906, when "a fine new spirit has entered into contemporary fiction, the spirit of Reality." Then follows a string of names. Meredith and Hardy, and Conrad and Galsworthy and other English and American contemporary novelists pass before our eyes, and the author gives us his personal impression of the works of each of them. Of course, the list is not exhaustive; there are some important omissions. Gissing does not find a place in Mr. Phelps' book, but opinions may differ about the literary worth of this self-conscious artist. However, when we come to Hardy, the 'Titan' among English novelists, we are not a little surprised at the meagre space allotted to him in this book. Joseph Conrad is treated at great length; but poor Hardy has a few commonplace remarks only about him, without any attempt at a systematic analysis of his view of life. Mr. Phelps' criticism of the other novelists is quite sane and healthy. But we must point out that as regards the early nofelists, he mostly echoes the idea of the greater English critics.

A writer, treating of the "advance" of the English novel, should not be satisfied with mere commentaries on writers and their works. Mr. Phelps would have done well to show in a separate chapter how the novels of the latter half of the nineteenth century were an advance on the preceding ones; how writers like George Eliot, Meredith, Wells and Galsworthy tried to enlarge the scope of the novel. He ought to have sketched for us the general condition of the England of that day, and shown us how the political and social reforms, then carried out, acted and reacted on authors and their works. Of course Mr. Phelps has scattered remarks here and there is an introductory chapter, on the nature of the modern novel; but these by no means convey any definite image to the mind; and the reader who is uninitiated in the mysteries of modern novels entirely fails to grasp the important fact that most of them are nothing more than sociological studies of the present time.

G. J. B.

PAPER BOATS.

"Paper Boats" by K. S. Venkataramani, published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Madras; price Re. 2.

This is a little volume containing ten essays on homely aspects of Indian village life. They are charmingly written and we feel the author's real love and sympathy for the people inspiring them all. It even includes the professional beggar, for the author writes: "The liberated souls of the great apostles of Love all over the world are born again as valiant beggars. For where is the teacher who is not anxious to test the effect of his lessons?" And he hopes that valiant beggary "will be sheltered from the murderous attacks of dull, prosy, social legislators."

In the same sympathetic spirit and with delicate humour he pictures for us Village Cricket, a Hindu temple, the Fisherman and the tiller of the soil. "My Neighbour" is a more ambitious effort. Mr. Venkataramani is sending out an airy cargo which will give pleasure to many readers and we wish his Paper Boats a prosperous voyage.

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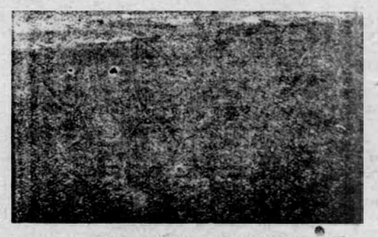

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